

FBIS

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MOSCOW CITES PRAVDA ON KULIKOV VISIT TO WARSAW

LD141814 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] PRAVDA and other newspapers carry a report saying that in Warsaw, Polish leaders Stanislaw Kania and Jozef Pinkowski yesterday received the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, Marshal Viktor Kulikov.

Taking part in the meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

Hungarian Delegation

LD132150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Summary] The CEMA Executive Committee session has opened in Moscow.

"The Hungarian delegation at the CEMA talks is headed by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jozsef Marjai."

Communique Issued

LD151044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] A session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow from 13 to 15 January. The question of what progress has been made in drawing up agreements aimed at the implementation of long-term special-purpose programs of cooperation among the CEMA countries was examined. Measures were outlined to further accelerate this work. The session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding. A communique was adopted which will be published in the press.

AN. GROMYKO TRACES EFFORTS FOR INDIAN OCEAN, GULF

LD151741 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by An. Gromyko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute:
"Sensible Alternative to Danger of War"]

[Text] The experience of modern history prompts an instructive conclusion: When states display collective will and a sensible approach, complex international problems find a positive solution. That was so even during the cold war--in the fifties. You only have to recall the "spirit of Geneva"--the collective understanding of Indochina's problems. In the sixties collective efforts resulted in international treaties on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and on nuclear nonproliferation. These were signed by an overwhelming majority of states, including the USSR and the United States. The mid-seventies were marked by the achievement of the historically significant Helsinki accords, which play a constructive role in world politics.

Circumstances now imperiously dictate the need to elaborate and adopt collective measures with the aim of preserving and strengthening peace in the Indian Ocean basin and its northwest part--the Persian Gulf. An explosive hotbed of tension so far as world peace is concerned has emerged there. Not only the countries of the region but also the peoples of all states, especially in Asia and Africa, are interested in eliminating it.

What is the crux of the prevailing situation there? It is this: The United States is implementing in the Indian Ocean region a concentration of naval forces--and in the long term other military forces as well--without precedent since World War II. It is tying a dangerous new knot of regional conflict.

More than a billion people live on the shores of the Indian Ocean and it is crisscrossed by the maritime lines of communication of practically all the world's states. Washington's dispatch there of an armada of warships and warplanes, the plans for deploying the forces of a gendarme corps and the feverish activity to set up a network of American military bases on the territory of Egypt, Somalia, Kenya and a number of other states are destabilizing the entire region, especially the Persian Gulf zone.

The important new proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to India in December 1980 indicate the real way to ensure peace in the Persian Gulf region--one of our world's most explosive regions. It is important to note the following: The wise idea expressed in the proposals of an agreement among the countries of the region, the USSR, the United States, the other Western powers, China, Japan and all interested states regarding mutual commitments to preserve the region's peaceful status is based on the firm foundation of the many years of efforts by the USSR, India and other peace-loving states to avert an arms race in the Indian Ocean and to turn it into a zone of peace.

What do the facts of history show? In 1968 the Soviet Union resolutely opposed the plans that were even then being hatched in the capitalist West for creating a so-called "joint defense system" in the Persian Gulf. The TASS statement of 4 March 1968 stressed that the USSR was opposed to the new U.S. and British attempts to interfere in the affairs of countries in the Persian Gulf region and that those countries' peoples--and they alone--were entitled to determine their destiny. The Soviet Union has always advocated the relaxation of international tension and its extension to all regions of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region. In 1971, at the UN General Assembly session, it actively supported the declaration adopted by the session proclaiming the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace and since then has repeatedly reaffirmed its support for that declaration.

Seeking to prevent the arms race from spreading to the Indian Ocean region, in 1977-1978, as is well known, the Soviet Union embarked on direct talks with the United States on limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean. An agreement on this issue could have been a major contribution to implementing the 1971 UN declaration. But it is also well known that the United States broke off these talks, thereby demonstrating its reluctance even then to help turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union, along with the other Warsaw Pact states, suggested at the May (1980) Political Consultative Committee session that a start be made to specifically consider--in the United Nations, for instance--the use of limiting and lowering the level of military presence and military activity in various areas of the world ocean, including the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. Finally, at the recent, 35th UN General Assembly session the Soviet Union supported the initiative by Indian Ocean littoral states on turning the ocean into a zone of peace and voted for the corresponding session resolution. The resolution reaffirmed the previous UN decision to convene an international conference in Colombo in 1981 to prepare an agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. But, in defiance of commonsense, the United States proclaimed its reluctance to promote the implementation of these initiatives.

Those are the historical facts. Against this background it becomes still clearer why Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech in the Indian Parliament has been greeted with approval by many countries' peoples and governments. The Afro-Asian states of the Indian Ocean zone have every reason to regard the Soviet proposals as an exceptionally positive draft and a constructive initiative.

All this is alarming those in the United States who think in terms of power confrontations. Today the political militarists are using a whole set of "arguments" to justify the buildup of American Armed Forces, including nuclear forces, in the region of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. If you examine their "main argument," it consists of the claim that a need has arisen for the Americans to "defend the vital interests" of the United States in the region against a "dual threat"--"the lack of regional stability" and "the potential threat from the Soviet Union." Frankly, the arguments are absurd, according to Z. Brzezinski's malign theory, this "threat," you see, emanates from the Asian and African countries. This being the case, an "arc of instability" is formed which supposedly extends from Bangladesh, via Iran, to the Horn of Africa. And now it looks as though it is being stretched to southern Africa, where the racist Republic of South Africa is prepared to act as NATO's ally. By "instability" Z. Brzezinski means, if you cast aside the propaganda shell typical of his remarks, the national, anti-imperialist revolutions in Iran, Afghanistan and Ethiopia which have ended the corrupt proimperialist regimes in those countries.

There you have the militarist scheme within whose framework the Carter administration has operated and which it is bequeathing to the new American administration. Frankly, it is a dangerous bequest. By drawing the line of its "vital interests" as running through the Persian Gulf countries' oilfields, miles and miles away from American territory, the United States has exposed itself as a hegemonist, aggressive power. Of course, Brzezinski played by no means the smallest role in this. Essentially he merely plagiarized those who, on the threshold of the forties, plunged mankind into the abyss of world war and who saw the limits of fascist Germany's "vital interests" as running through both hemispheres--Western and Eastern.

It is perfectly clear to any sane, sober-minded politician who is not a victim of megalomania and the mania for dominance over other peoples that the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf are the sphere of vital interests for the African and Asian States situated in that region. Another incontrovertible fact is the simple truth that the oil and other natural resources on their territory belong to those states' peoples and that it is they who have the legitimate right to dispose of them as they see fit.

After many years of selfless struggle for political independence the Afro-Asian countries' peoples at last gained the right to be masters in their own homes and to introduce setups of their own there. You would think that the United States, which has its own historical traditions of struggle for independence, ought to understand the Afro-Asian peoples' aspirations. But American state monopoly capital crudely flouts them, giving free rein to its imperial ambitions and trying to do something that is infeasible under contemporary conditions: to recarve the map of the world.

The creation of a nuclear missile base in the Indian Ocean, on Diego Garcia Island, is a manifestation of this policy, for instance. In this way they are trying to make the Indian Ocean a Pentagon nuclear firing range. This policy is fundamentally at variance with the vital interests of all the countries in the region. To claim the reverse is deliberate deception of the peoples, the American people included. Washington wants to make nuclear weapons, which destroy the values created by man's labor and masses of people, a means of "defending" and "preserving" highly inflammable oilfields. The shortsighted Egyptian, Somali and Kenyan politicians who are obedient to the will of the American military-industrial complex and allow their territory to be used for U.S. military bases are striking a blow against their own countries' national sovereignty.

Incidentally, it is well known that the flow of oil from the "zone of instability" to the capitalist West has not only not decreased but has actually increased in recent years. Let us also note that none of the oil-producing countries has officially proclaimed it as its goal to stop delivering oil to Western countries interested in it. So what then is the explanation of the adventurism of Washington, which has brandished the "nuclear cudgel" against the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean? The answer is clear.

People across the ocean are afraid of the just demands by African and Asian countries' peoples for relations among states to be built on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis ruling out diktat and interference in internal affairs. The implementation of these demands would mean that the American monopolies would lose, not the right to purchase oil, but their neocolonialist privileges, particularly in the Persian Gulf countries.

These monopolies are still getting fabulously rich by refining, transporting and selling the oil produced there. According to the oil and gas journal, the profits of the main U.S. oil companies operating in the Persian Gulf zone showed in 1979 an average increase of 71 percent over 1978. How profoundly right K. Marx was when he quoted in *DAS KAPITAL* an economist who had revealed the true reasons for capitalism's crimes. "Capital," we read, "abhors a lack of profit...the way nature abhors a vacuum."

But the greater the percentage profit becomes, the more criminal capital's actions become, until, with the highest percentages, "there is no crime it would not risk, even on pain of hanging."

In implementing an adventurist course of suppressing national liberation movements by force of arms the Carter administration has set the aim of expanding the line of confrontation with the forces of peace and social progress. The national interests of the West European countries are not taken into account. After all, the policy of militarizing the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region creates for the West European powers and Japan real difficulties in the way of developing broad economic ties with the region's countries.

Again naturally, the policy of deploying and stockpiling American nuclear weapons not far from the Soviet Union's southern borders affects the interests of safeguarding its security and cannot fail to evoke resolute condemnation from the Soviet public.

Finally, the policy of militarization and the gamble on force have already boomeranged against the United States itself and resulted in foreign policy failures. This is vividly shown by the fiasco of U.S. policy in Iran. [paragraph continues]

There the shah's regime, armed to the teeth, as the saying goes, with modern American weapons, "departed this life." The peoples cannot give Washington guarantees that a similar fate will not overtake other venal regimes.

One of the main reasons for the serious defeats of U.S. foreign policy is the reluctance to come to terms with the realities of the modern world. That is why realistically minded figures across the ocean--and there are a considerable number of them--are advocating a cardinal revision of the Carter administration's policy, including its Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf policy. "It is time to abandon the idea that social changes in other countries can be stopped and that war can be an effective instrument of foreign policy...." American publicist R. (Lesh) writes. "We know that changes will occur, revolutions will break out and the old ruling classes will be overthrown whether we like it or not."

The Soviet Union consistently pits against the imperialist doctrine of arms race and increased confrontation in international relations a realistic program for preserving and strengthening peace in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region. "We," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, "suggest to the United States, the other Western powers, China, Japan and all states that show an interest in this the reaching of agreement on the following mutual commitments:

"--Not to create foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf region and on nearby islands; not to deploy nuclear or any other mass-destruction weapons there;

"--Not to use or threaten force against countries of the Persian Gulf region and not to interfere in their internal affairs;

"--To respect the nonaligned status chosen by states of the Persian Gulf region; not to draw them into military groupings of which nuclear powers are members;

"--To respect the sovereign right of the region's states to their natural resources;

"--Not to create any obstacles or threats to normal trade exchange and the use of the maritime lines of communication linking the region's states with other countries of the world."

Each point of the Soviet proposals accords with the vital, long-term interests of the Afro-Asian states situated in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region. For instance, renunciation of the use or the threat of force would certainly result in a decrease in African states' arms spending, which currently totals more than \$10 billion each year and is showing a tendency to increase, forming a heavy burden on these countries' economies. The reaching of accords on commitments not to interfere in these states' internal affairs and to respect their sovereign right to their natural resources would be of tremendous significance to them. Such accords would strengthen Afro-Asian countries' independence and would promote their social and economic progress.

The Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf are real storehouses [shitnitsy] for many Afro-Asian states. They are plied by thousands of fishing boats and hundreds of ships carrying the equipment and goods the states need. In these countries hundreds of millions of working people provide their families with some sort of existence at least. All this is jeopardized by the danger of war emanating from American militarism. The Asian and African peoples are vitally interested in ensuring that the skies over the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf are clear of radioactive clouds and the land is clear of nuclear and other explosives.

How will events develop in the future in the huge part of the globe represented by the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region? Will it continue to be transformed into a "powder keg," into a new "zone of confrontation" between imperialism and the peoples, with all the ensuing tragic consequences, or will the region become a zone of lasting peace and fruitful cooperation, including between the USSR and the United States?
[paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union offers the alternative of peace. Its materialization in the present international situation is not simple, but is feasible. What is needed are collective efforts, principledness and political wisdom. It is precisely the latter that the Carter administration lacked and that we would like to expect from the Republican administration preparing for its arrival in the White House. To seek points of contact in the collective solution of the international problems of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region, not to provoke tension there--that is the command of the time. Otherwise [certain people] may fall under not an invented "arc of instability" but the real wheel of history.

PRC CALL FOR ARMS RACE IN GULF REGION CRITICIZED

LD151910 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Does Beijing Call for an Escalation of the Arms Race in the Arab Gulf?"]

[Text] The Beijing press, particularly RENMIN RIBAO, the mouthpiece of China's ruling circles, openly calls on the United States to increase its military forces in the Arab Gulf. From published articles it seems that China supports the United States in holding military exercises in the Middle East. Beijing has welcomed the appearance of U.S. B-52 nuclear bombers at military bases in the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean, particularly on Diego Garcia. CCP Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping said that China supports the broadening of the U.S. military presence in Asia.

Why does Beijing support U.S. military preparations in the Arab Gulf? Why do the Beijing rulers call for transforming this region into a nuclear bridgehead for the Pentagon? It is worth mentioning that the arms race and the resulting increased tension in the Arab Gulf benefits the interests of Beijing, which is striving to achieve its hegemonist objectives and to impose its will as a so-called superpower in this region and elsewhere. Mao, whose foreign policy principles are regarded as law by the present Chinese leaders, said that in the final analysis increased tension is in our interest. Beijing believes that an arms race which aggravates the situation in the Near and Middle East will lead to military conflicts in these regions. If this happens, it will weaken--and at times exhaust--countries, which then could easily be brought under control.

The Indian news agency CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE points out that this is the goal toward which Beijing is striving. The agency has exposed practices by the Chinese hegemonists at this stage. These practices are confined to achieving the militarization of the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf at the expense of the United States initially and then reaping the fruits of militarization. The agency added that China's military means are insufficient for Beijing to be able to impose its control over this broad region, but it will not abandon the basic objectives of its arrogant policy, which stems from trying to appear as a superpower. What is more, Beijing is assisting the U.S. imperialists by every possible means in bringing about an arms race in the Arab Gulf and at the same time does not forget the consolidation of its naval forces. Press reports state that the PRC's southern fleet now totals 300 ships. Submarines are being built quickly in China, which from the aspect of numbers occupies third place in the world. The Indian PATRIOT writes that Beijing is drawing up broad plans for sending Chinese warships to the Arab Gulf. The AFP correspondent in Beijing reports that China is showing great interest in building nuclear submarines. Beijing hopes that a nuclear war will occur in the Near and Middle East. Mao openly stated that in the final analysis the issue is not confined to the disappearance of the Chinese people from the earth; rather, it is confined to millions of Chinese surviving a third world war.

As you can see, the calculations of the Chinese hegemonists are based on China with its millions surviving a nuclear war and then imposing its control over many Arab and other countries. Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, said that Beijing is striving to kindle a nuclear war in order to benefit from it. These are the criminal plans of the Beijing hegemonists. They clearly indicate why Beijing wants an escalation in the arms race in the Arab Gulf and why it has received with open hostility the new Soviet peace initiative aimed at transforming this region into a region of peace, free from nuclear weapons or any weapons of mass destruction.

WASHINGTON INTERVENING IN EL SALVADOR 'BY PROXY'

LD151928 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] The United States is stepping up armed interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. Our commentary was prepared by Leonid Levchenko, and this is what he writes.

The U.S. intervention is growing in scale. Washington has announced resumption of arms supplies to the junta in El Salvador, a junta that is suffering setbacks in battles against the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. The arms supplies did not stop for one single day, and for that reason one can only speak of a growth in the supplies, not resumption. The American television network CBS said, with reference to reliable sources in the U.S. State Department, that combat helicopters, weapons and ammunition had been sent to El Salvador. The United States has more than 200 military advisers in El Salvador and is going to increase the number. The so-called advisers are playing a big role in the punitive operations [which junta troops carry out against patriotic forces and civilians. American troops at Panama Canal Zone bases are already being drilled in waging guerrilla war. More than 100 units are involved. Paratroopers ready for action have been lifted to the region from the United States. About these preparations a statement made by the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador says they are a prelude to direct intervention. Junta leader Jose Napoleon Duarte is urging the United States to invade at an early date on the pretext of upholding democracy. Those in Washington who pose as democracy champions are eager themselves to interfere and strangle the popular uprising. At any rate the U.S. State Department has asked American embassies in some West European nations to stage a propaganda screen for the act of intervention. In the meantime Washington is carrying out armed intervention in El Salvador by proxy.

The fighting is done by the troops of Guatemala and Honduras. But the people of El Salvador are determined to lead their just war to the end. The patriots are dealing telling blows at punitive and invading troops. International news agencies report the patriots are controlling the situation in 7 out of 14 departments. At the call of the National Liberation Front, more men and women in El Salvador have been joining in the general strike.

CARLUCCI 'DISTORTS' MEANING OF GULF PROPOSALS

LD151454 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan, TASS---TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Extremely alarming reports come from the Persian Gulf zone where the build-up of the U.S. military presence continues, where Washington threatens sovereign countries with intervention. This region is, undoubtedly, one of the most explosive areas of the world, so it is ever more important to do everything to liquidate the seat of tension that has been created there by imperialism, to ensure peace and tranquility for independent states and peoples. These important and noble aims are pursued by the new initiative of the USSR advanced by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in the Indian Parliament.

The USSR proposals have been received with great interest and attention on different continents, above all in the Near and Middle East. Discussing and commenting on these proposals, prominent statesmen and public leaders of different countries and the press emphasize that the implementation of the Soviet initiative would mean an important step along the road of strengthening peace and security in the region and beyond it.

The importance and topicality of the Soviet proposals is particularly obvious now that as a result of the separate Camp David deal the situation has been created that is conducive to the increase of the United States' interference in the affairs of the countries of the Near and Middle East.

This is how the Soviet initiative was received by peaceful countries and peoples. But there is an absolutely different attitude to this initiative from the imperialist circles, above all in the United States, that are basing their foreign policy not on the doctrine of peace but on the doctrine of aggression and diktat and that are striving by various unsavoury tricks to play down the importance of the Soviet proposals, to distort their meaning. How, by what methods this is being done was shown again a few days ago by Frank Carlucci, one of the chiefs of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States who has now been nominated as deputy chief of the Pentagon. Speaking in the U.S. Senate, he was alleging that the USSR intends to step up the subversive activity in the Persian Gulf area. To hear Mr Carlucci speak, one might think that it is the Soviet Union, not the United States, that covets the Middle East oil, that it is the Soviet Union, not the United States, that is brazenly sabre-rattling near the coasts of petroleum-producing countries. What is the aim of such absurd allegations? The answer to this question was given by Carlucci himself, who, using these allegations as a camouflage, actually declared in favor of the United States interfering more intensively in the affairs of countries of the region.

Comparing the stands assumed on the Persian Gulf problems by the Soviet Union and the United States, the international public is getting convinced again and again that there exist two different political courses, two opposing political doctrines. On the one hand, there is the peaceful principled line of the USSR whose aim is to ensure peace, to strengthen independence of states and peoples. On the other hand, there is the imperialist policy of aggression, the imperial, openly hegemonistic course of the United States whose creators, repeating Brzezinski's allegations about non-existent "Soviet menace", would like to bring the petroleum-producing countries back to the times of colonialism.

REAGAN AIDES 'AMAZED' AT EXTENT OF TIES WITH PRC

LD151621 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 3

[From E. Alekseyev "International Review": "In Both Breadth and Depth"]

[Text] "Can it be considered that a union or, as it is also said, an alliance already exists between the United States and China?"--writes A. Svishchev, a turner at the Odessa Neptun plant.

For the time being, Washington and Beijing are avoiding using the words "union" or "alliance." But the American press and politicians already employ definitions such as "partnership" and "alignment" to describe American-Chinese relations.

But, of course, the chief thing is not names but the essence of the matter, and this is that the policies of Washington and Beijing are increasingly interlocking in very different directions.

This is all founded on their common anti-Sovietism and common animosity toward the process of easing tension and the peoples' liberation struggle. This "commonality of interests" of theirs, so to speak, has already developed repeatedly into concrete cooperation, which has taken various forms.

Let us recall just a few, very eloquent facts.

When China perfidiously attacked the SRV in February 1979, Washington was not simply informed in advance but virtually blessed Beijing for its shameful and criminal aggression.

Today the American and Chinese special services are coordinating their subversive activities against People's Kampuchea. They are also acting jointly in mounting a frantic slander campaign against Afghanistan, in training anti-Afghan bandit detachments on Pakistani territory and in supplying them with weapons. Washington and Beijing are competing with each other, as it were, in maliciously slandering socialist Cuba. They both give all possible support to the fascist Pinochet, the South African racists, As-Sadat's capitulationist regime and so forth. The list of regions where Washington and Beijing, either cooperating directly or following parallel courses, come out on the side of the forces of reaction and against the forces of peace and progress is continuing to grow incessantly.

Direct American-Chinese ties, above all in the military sphere, are also expanding. Following the Carter administration's lifting of the ban on sales of military hardware to China, Chinese representatives, according to American press reports, began talks with 40 companies of the U.S. military-industrial complex. It is a question of Chinese purchases of military transport aircraft, military trucks, helicopters, radar systems and so forth.

Many things in the sphere of American-Chinese political and military relations are kept secret. And, by all accounts, Washington and Beijing have something to hide. A fact reported by the New York TIMES is significant in this sense. According to the newspaper, the U.S. president-elect's advisers were "struck by the depth and breadth of relations with China"--which they learned about during a meeting with representatives of the Carter administration on questions of the handover of power. If experienced politicians in Reagan's entourage have been amazed, you can imagine how far the sinister American-Chinese partnership has gone.

SOVIET-U.S. YOUTH MEETING OPENS IN TALLINN

LD151531 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 3

[Special correspondent D. Yakushkin report: "Youth News"]

[Text] Tallinn--The traditional, ninth meeting of Soviet and U.S. youth has opened in the capital of the Estonian SSR. It will take place under the motto "Youth of the Eighties Against the Threat of Thermonuclear War."

The timing of the meeting is really significant. "Soviet-American relations," (J. Irvin), vice president of the Forum for American-Soviet Dialogue, said in his speech, "are at a decisive stage. Estonian construction engineer Raymond Yearu [as published], deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who addressed the meeting's opening ceremony, especially emphasized that Soviet youth are full of determination to promote any steps which would lead us along the path of improving Soviet-American relations, however hard that path might be."

The Soviet delegation at the meeting is headed by B.M. Petrov, first deputy chairman of the USSR youth organizations committee, and the American delegation by (G. Fess), president of the Forum for American-Soviet Dialogue.

PTASHNIKOV VIEWS CARTER FAREWELL ADDRESS

LD152258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2016 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] U.S. President Carter appeared with a farewell message to the nation, which was broadcast on all major American television networks. Here is our commentator Andrey Ptashnikov:

Sitting in the armchair in the Oval Office of the White House, Carter during a period of 15 minutes gave the Americans instructions and advice on how they were to continue living in the future.

As the press secretary of the White House, Powell, put it, the address by the outgoing President was directed at the future. What sort of future did Carter foresee for Americans? First of all he scared them with the danger of nuclear catastrophe. Of course he did not utter a word about who the chief person is who is accused of heightening international tension in recent times. He obviously deemed it not quite in place to speak too much of his own so-called services. As is well known, it was namely the Carter administration which gave the impulse to the new spiral in the arms race.

Practically from the first day he was in power he started the extension of an already existing arsenal of conventional weapons of mass destruction, including MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, neutron bombs, cruise missiles, laser weapons for use in space war and so forth. Every year the Carter administration uninterruptedly increased allocations for military needs. Here is the most recent example: The budget worked out for the 1982 fiscal year forecasts the assignment to the Pentagon of an astronomical amount, \$196 billion 400 million. This is \$25 billion more than in 1981. At the same time, Washington has come out as the dangerous initiator of dangerous plans for deployment of new American medium-range missiles in a number of countries in Western Europe.

We have to find effective ways for a reduction in the stockpiling of nuclear weapons, he declared--and hypocritically we may say--in his farewell address to the Americans. One may ask, who hindered him from doing this during his term of office in the White House?

(?And these ways were, so to speak, self-evident) in the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. However, having placed his signature on this important document, Carter then did everything possible in order to hinder its ratification and entry into force.

Concluding his swan song, Carter went on to thank the Americans for their help and support. However, the Americans have nothing to thank Carter for and they also have refused to support him. A fact which is clearly borne out by the last presidential elections.

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE CONFIRMS HAIG

LD151802 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 15 Jan, TASS--The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted by a majority for confirming the candidacy of Alexander Haig to the post of the U.S. secretary of state in the Ronald Reagan administration. A final appointment of Haig is to be confirmed at a plenary meeting of the Senate. During hearings at the Senate committee, the future secretary of state set out his views on matters of foreign policy.

Alexander Haig's introductory statement and his answers to senators' numerous questions have shown that he comes out in favour of increasing U.S. military preparations. Haig did his best to present himself as a supporter of a "tough course" with regard to the Soviet Union and more than once reiterated inventions as to a Soviet "military threat" to the West.

Taking into account his sentiments widespread in the USA and around the world in favour of adoption of concrete steps to ease international tensions, Haig asserted that the Reagan administration will give priority to "arms control" problems and to negotiations with the Soviet Union. However, he carefully steered clear of questions of what concrete measures the incoming administration intends to take in that direction and what its intentions are with regard to ratification of the SALT II treaty.

At the same time Haig demanded that the USA's West European partners for NATO do not lag behind from the USA in a sharp increase in military expenditure and step-up of military preparations. He considers, in particular, that the West European members of NATO, as well as Japan must support the U.S. military-political actions in the oil-rich Persian Gulf area, and emphasized that the incoming administration will continue building up U.S. military might in the area. Haig also made it clear that the USA will continue to play the so-called Chinese card, emphasizing the "strategic importance" of the development of relations between Washington and Beijing. On the other hand, he pronounced for a continuation of the deliveries of "defensive" weapons to Taiwan. Haig came out against U.S. troops' withdrawal from South Korea.

The future secretary of state sharply declared against normalizing relations with Cuba. However, he did not clarify policy with regard to other Latin American countries.

Haig did not specify the incoming clear from his pronouncements that the USA intends to pursue a policy towards splitting the movement of nonaligned countries.

Alexander Haig was asked many questions about his activities in the period of holding the position of deputy assistant to the president on national security affairs and the chief of the White House staff in the last months of Richard Nixon's presidency. The committee members from the Democratic Party asked about Haig's role in making decisions on the subversive activities of the U.S. CIA against the Salvador Allende government in Chile, on carrying out "secret" bombings of Cambodia during the war in Vietnam and as well as mainly his role in the notorious political scandal known as the Watergate which led to President Richard Nixon's resignation.

Under the senators' pressure, Alexander Haig admitted great abuses of power in the Nixon administration, pointing out that the Watergate was one of the greatest tragedies that ever befell the country. At the same time he attempted to evade the discussion of the question which was obviously unpleasant to him by telling the senators that a revival of the Watergate will be a no lesser tragedy. He stated that he did not participate in any amoral or illegal activity. Haig said errors were made but that it was not him who made them. He said he was where errors were made and that he inherited them.

Senators-Democrats wanted to get archival documents of the White House concerning Alexander Haig's activities in that period. After a prolonged wrangling the committee, of which the Republicans constitute a majority, reached a compromise decision and officially demanded a list of documents and tapes recording his talks in that period. However, a consent of former President Richard Nixon is necessary for making the documents available. Nixon, however, does not give it and even threatens to refer the matter to court.

UPCOMING RDF EXERCISES IN CALIFORNIA REPORTED

LD141644 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Jan, TASS--The Pentagon is speeding up preparations for an armed invasion of the area of the Persian Gulf under the provocative pretext of "defending the U.S. vital interests."

The command of the U.S. Marines' Corps has declared that four-day military exercises of its special units part of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force [RDF], are to be held. The exercises will begin on January 22 in the area of the recently-established base of that interventionist force in the desert part of California. Involved in the exercises will be not less than 6,000 troops of the seventh landing party of the Marines' Corps.

Operations in landing troops and in capturing "enemy's territory" will be tested in the course of the exercises. It is noted in a communique of the corps' command. The UPI News Agency stresses that the firing will be done by live shells and cartridges.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS U.S. ELECTRONIC ESPIONAGE

LD160957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 3

[Military-technical review by Candidate of Technical Sciences Col Eng (Retired)
V. Vartanesyan: "Networks of Electronic Espionage"]

[Text] U.S. ruling circles long since elevated intelligence and subversive activity against other countries to the status of federal policy. The U.S. special services have created a gigantic network of electronic surveillance which embraces all continents of our world and operates on land and sea, in the air and in space. This blanket electronic espionage is spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and also against the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which have chosen the path of independent development and social progress.

The American press notes that electronic surveillance is acknowledged to be one of the main ways of obtaining intelligence information and there is nothing to equal it in terms of effectiveness. Thus a former U.S. intelligence employee in an interview with a correspondent of the newspaper, RAMPARTS, said that electronic surveillance supplies about 80 percent of all information worthy of attention.

The U.S. special services make use of such categories of electronic surveillance as radio and radiotechnical, radar, electronic-optical (laser), infrared, and television. Electronic surveillance on land is most ramified and extensive. As is known, the Pentagon has up to 400 military bases and about 2,500 auxiliary support bases in other countries many thousands of kilometers distant from America. Most of them are used to carry out electronic surveillance. The United States has created corresponding centers and posts in Britain, West Germany, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Norway, on the island of Cyprus, in South Korea, Japan and so forth. It is not difficult to see from the geographic location of the surveillance centers and posts that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are so to speak enmeshed in the U.S. special services' networks of electronic espionage.

It will also be recalled that the CIA radio stations Liberty and Radio Free Europe operating in West Germany, whose programs are imbued with the spirit of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, are not only engaged in ideological subversion but at the same time also carry out electronic espionage, intercepting--around the clock--the radio reports broadcast in the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

The U.S. special services are making increasingly intensive use of "electronic eyes and ears" in intelligence work by agents. Numerous methods are being sought for the illegal use of electronic and photographic apparatus on the territory of foreign countries and primarily in the Soviet Union for seeking, intercepting, recording, analyzing and fixing the coordinates of radio broadcasts, for tapping and recording telephone and telegraph messages and also conversations on official premises located hundreds of meters from where laser and other surveillance instruments are located. Making wide use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in the sphere of radioelectronics, cybernetics and photooptics, various microminiature technical devices for intelligence gathering are being developed in the United States. They are being produced, incorporated into fountain pens, buttons, lighters, wristwatches, cigarette cases and other articles.

A special place is occupied here by subversive work involving the collection of intelligence information by technical devices by U.S. Embassy personnel in various countries. In this regard it is appropriate to recall, for instance, the abortive electronic surveillance operation undertaken by U.S. Moscow Embassy officials and exposed in the Soviet press. [paragraph continues]

American "diplomats", on the pretext of a sightseeing tour in the environs of Moscow, planted a compact radioelectronic surveillance apparatus disguised as the stump of a pine tree, in a wood near a defense installation. This "pine stump" was to have received super high frequency radio waves from the defense installation and relay the information obtained, in code, to radio reception centers including the one in the U.S. Moscow Embassy.

The U.S. special services attach great importance to marine electronic surveillance. For this purpose they use various civilian vessels and naval surface ships and submarines, equipped with the necessary apparatus. For example, the Indian press reported quite recently that "fishing" trawlers engaged in electronic espionage have been appearing with increasing frequency off India's eastern coast. They have been transmitting the intelligence information obtained to U.S. warships, cruising in the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon attaches paramount significance to electronic surveillance in the air using special aircraft equipped with appropriate technical facilities. These spyplanes start from U.S. Air Force bases in Britain, the FRG, on the island of Cyprus, in Turkey, Japan, South Korea and other countries, intrude into the airspace of sovereign states and carry out electronic and photographic surveillance. Quite recently there appeared in the press a report on the extensive use of U.S. and British military bases on the island of Cyprus for aerial electronic reconnaissance using U-2 planes against the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact countries and many Arab states. U.S. reconnaissance planes carry multi-purpose outfits of technical devices for electronic surveillance and also computers and super high frequency radio communication and data transmission apparatus. These provide automatic processing of the information obtained and its immediate (real-time) transmission back to the ground by radio.

Apart from the aforementioned U-2's, aerial electronic air surveillance is also carried out by SR-71 planes which can reach speeds of up to 3,000 km per hour at a height of 24 km and which have on board a modern outfit of electronic espionage equipment. Aircraft of the AWACS, equipped with long-range radar detection apparatus and known as "flying radar" are being extensively enlisted for these purposes. In the opinion of U.S. military experts, space surveillance occupies an exceptional place in the U.S. system of global espionage in terms of effectiveness. It is carried out using special artificial earth satellites with photographic and electronic surveillance apparatus on board. The importance which the U.S. administration attaches to space surveillance is borne out by the preparations for a U.S. armed incursion into Iran and exposed by the Washington POST. The newspaper wrote that in February 1979 President Carter decided to shift one of the U.S. spy satellites into an orbit from which it would be able to carry out surveillance of that particular part of Iran's territory earmarked for the invasion. As of last June the designated satellite began transmitting photographs and other intelligence data about this territory.

According to U.S. press reports, alongside the many well-known systems of space surveillance ("Samos", "Ferret", "Lasp" and others) in the United States, there are also clandestine systems in operation capable of obtaining valuable information on air and missile defense, intercontinental missile launch pads, strategic aviation airfields, missile bases, ports and moorages and other important intelligence data on the armed forces and defense might of various countries. The most sophisticated of the known radioelectronic surveillance satellites is the satellite of the ("Lasp") system. On board it has automatic devices for scanning, intercepting and analyzing communications signals and radar stations, a computer for programmed control and for processing the information obtained and facilities for transmitting the intelligence data back to earth. The information cited in the U.S. press on the improvement of surveillance satellites and the creation of new ones attests to a further increase in the scale and plans for carrying out electronic surveillance from space by the U.S. special services.

U.S. aggressive imperialist forces are tirelessly fuelling war psychosis and pursuing a policy of an unbridled arms race. A component of this course is the sharp stepping up of subversive intelligence activity against the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries and peace-loving peoples. Under these conditions, Soviet people and the servicemen of our armed forces are required to display vigilance and a readiness to foil the imperialists' designs.

PRC ECONOMIC DECLINE, FINANCIAL DEFICIT NOTED

LD160223 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan (TASS)--TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes: As the Chinese press testifies, the PRC's economy is encountering serious difficulties. Production has declined in the leading branches of the economy. In the past year oil and coal extraction has been cut, and the production of tractors and other machines has dropped. Power generation almost failed to develop at all. The grain crop fell by 10-15 million tons compared with the previous year.

An extremely negative influence on the state of the economy and the life of society is being exerted by a colossal financial deficit (it was planned at 8 million yuan in 1980, but according to estimates by foreign observers it effectively stood at 12-15 million yuan), disproportions in the development of different branches of the economy, inflation, the unbridled rise in prices and mass unemployment, which has already topped 20 million. In a word, as RENMIN RIBAO stated in its new year leading article, China has found itself facing a "serious financial and economic crisis."

In Beijing there is no lack of verbal assurances that the socioeconomic life of the country will be normalized. In recent years various kinds of projects on that score have been proclaimed and then retracted. A 10-year plan for the development of the national economy for the years 1976-1985 was proclaimed in March 1978, and then 16 months later it was admitted to be unsustainable and replaced by a 3-year period of "regularization" of the economy. It has now been announced that this period of "regularization", which, according to preliminary outlines, was to last from 1979 to 1981, will be extended at least to 1983. It is intended to revise downward the already very modest economic plan and budget for 1981 which was passed by the National People's Congress session 6 months ago.

According to RENMIN RIBAO a further sharp cut in the volume of capital construction--to the extent of stopping construction which has already started and slowing down the pace of work of industry--is being proposed. Heavy industry will suffer even more from under utilization than last year, when, because of a shortage in electric power, 20-30 percent of the country's industrial capacities remained unused. The familiar Maoist slogans "Don't Be Afraid of Difficulties, Don't Be Afraid of Death" have again appeared in the press. This means that new deprivations and new sacrifices are in store for the working people.

Why is it that the Chinese leaders are unable to pull the country out of the quagmire of economic difficulties engendered by Maoism? The reason is that attempts to overcome these difficulties are being undertaken not through the restoration and development of those forms of management which underwent a successful historical verification in China in the first decade after the establishment of the PRC. The course of reforming economic management by free competition, the encouragement of private entrepreneurship and intensified propaganda of the motto of "personal enrichment," on which the Chinese leadership embarked this year, is leading not only to the preservation of old but also to the emergence of new contradictions and disproportions.

According to the WALL STREET JOURNAL the director of Textile Factory No 1 in the town of Chengdu stated: "I personally believe that the new system is no different from the one which we followed before liberalization!"

Concurrent with this Beijing is banking on attracting Western monopoly capital, for the free activity of which "several zones" in the south of the country have already been allocated. In order to achieve the aims of modernization, the American magazine TIME wrote, Beijing "has embarked on a road which suspiciously resembles the capitalist one." China and foreign entrepreneurs have already signed over 300 contracts on the establishment of mixed joint-stock companies. Naturally, such "cooperation" with capitalism is costing the Chinese working people dearly. At one of the conferences in Shanghai it was noted that the cost of building the metallurgical combine near Shanghai with the aid of the Japanese is expected to exceed 3 times the aggregate capital investments in 156 key projects which laid the foundation for PRC industry during the years of the 1st 5-year plan period. As is known they were built with the aid of the Soviet Union.

As Chinese practice shows, the present economic course of the Chinese leadership is more and more undermining state and cooperative property and entails China's being further drawn into the orbit of the West's economic and political influence and the deepening of the proimperialist orientation of Beijing's foreign policy.

PURPOSE OF U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S INDIAN VISIT EXAMINED

BK160953 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] A 14-member U.S. congressional delegation is currently visiting India. TASS commentator Nataliya Zinovyeveva writes in this connection:

The U.S. mass media claims that the purpose of the visit is entirely peaceful; that is to maintain the security of the Indian Ocean region. This purpose is commendable, but what puts us on guard is a statement made by William Whitehurst, Republican from Virginia and deputy leader of the delegation, while in Singapore en route to Delhi, that all noncommunist states should be ready to bear the burden of facing a possible Soviet threat. The facts reveal that the real threat to the countries of the region is borne out of the activities of the United States and its allies.

The United States has maintained Diego Garcia as its largest military base in this region. It has also deployed a large fleet of naval warships in the Indian Ocean. Plans are being made to create the U.S. 5th Fleet, which will be permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean. The U.S. steps in the Persian Gulf are of a military nature. It is implementing a dangerous plan to establish a Rapid Deployment Force.

Addressing members of the Indian Parliament during his visit to India, Leonid Brezhnev said the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean region have become the center of increasing international tension. In this connection, he proposed to the United States and other Western nations, China, Japan and other interested countries to initiate steps [for peace] on a mutual basis. Many Middle Eastern and Asian countries have supported these constructive proposals. In the Soviet-India joint declaration, the two sides expressed willingness to cooperate in order to implement as early as possible the UN resolution declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. They appealed for the elimination of all foreign military and naval bases from this region and condemned all efforts to increase a foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean region. This declaration is significant because the United States and its friends are pursuing a policy of increasing tension in this region.

It was, therefore, natural that last Sunday [11 November] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed her concern in this connection while addressing a news conference in Madras. She emphatically said that the littoral states of Indian Ocean are against the arms race.

BANGLADESH CALLS FOR RELEASE OF CP HEAD FARHAD

LD141715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Demanding M. Farhad's Release"]

[Text] Dacca, 12 Jan--Democratic and progressive forces in Bangladesh continue to demand the speediest release from imprisonment of M. Farhad, general secretary of the Communist Party of Bangladesh Central Committee. A joint statement demanding his release and the withdrawal of the false charges against him has been signed by a whole series of members of parliament and leaders of the country's political parties, including the biggest opposition party--the Awami League of Bangladesh, the Communist Party, the National Socialist Party and others. Bangladesh's patriotic youth organizations have added their voice.

Farhad, the statement notes, was an active participant in the struggle for Bangladesh's independence. He has always consistently defended the working people's interests and headed the movement for social justice. The arrest of the general secretary of the Communist Party of Bangladesh Central Committee and repressions against communists and other patriotic organizations, it notes, are playing into the hands of reaction's interests.

LEADERS OF AFGHAN 'HOOLIGAN BANDS' DESCRIBED

TA151659 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 CMT 12 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Undeclared War"]

[Text] Dear listeners: We continue the series of our commentaries entitled, "The "Undeclared War". In these commentaries we discuss the plots hatched by the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction against the Afghan people.

In the previous commentary we pointed out that each day an increasing number of Afghan working people are arising to struggle against the mercenaries of these forces and are assisting Afghan forces in eliminating the ruffian and hooligan bands. The remnants of the routed bands--who are detested by the people--have either taken refuge in mountainous regions or have fled abroad where the bands laud their own criminal acts with every means and allude to the acts as the struggle to allegedly defend Islam and the battle for Afghanistan's independence.

Now let us see who are these uninvited defenders, or more accurately, the leaders of the ruffian and hooligan bands, against whom the oppressed, toiling and heroic Afghan people must fight. For example, there is Gulluddin Hikmatyar, the leader of the counterrevolutionary organization known as the so-called Islamic Party [Hezb-e Eslami], the organization which claims to play the leading role among counterrevolutionary bands. He owned a firm in Kabul that dealt with selling and buying Western-made (?cars). Hikmatyar was absorbed in a flood of [word indistinct] and made lots of profits through his dealings with American, Japanese and Western European companies. When the government of the people was established in Afghanistan, Hekmatyar fled the country and now he is wrathful and hopes to turn back the history of Afghanistan and return to the golden era when he was plundering Afghanistan along with overseas capitalists and when he was receiving large amounts of money from (?foreigners). For example, this so-called defender of pure Islam, who presents himself as such, in the past was well-known in Kabul for sensualism, lust and pleasure-seeking.

Seyyed Ahmad Gaylani also engaged in the trade of selling and purchasing cars. He owned a shop where he sold Peugeot cars and was a big landowner who had made a bad reputation for himself by cruelly exploiting the [word indistinct] farmers and the [word indistinct] who worked at his farms. After the revolution, the people's government deprived Gaylani from further plundering and exploiting the toiling farmers. He fled to Peshawar and there he organized the Basmachi bands. For what is Seyyed Ahmad Gaylani struggling? Is it for Islam? Is he fighting for Afghanistan's freedom? No, he is fighting for freedom to exploit the [word indistinct] farmers and for freedom to bargain the interests of the country for the benefit of foreign companies.

(Zia Kahn) Nassari, another of the leaders of the so-called Afghan refugees, was a high-ranking officer during the regime of the monarchy. Nassari was educated in the United States and worked there and he so consolidated his foothold there that he finally accepted U.S. citizenship. In recent years Nassari had been a police agent and under CIA instruction was employed at the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Now he has been entrusted with a new task. U.S. citizen (Zia Khan) Nassari is one of the leaders of the so-called Afghan rebels.

Now, a few words about another of the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, a wolfish thug, whose bloody footsteps are seen not only in Afghanistan but in other countries as well. His name is (Rahman Qul) and he calls himself Khan. (Rahmah Qul), whose family [words indistinct] had committed harsh crimes in Kirgiz SSR, later fled the Soviet Union for China pursued by people who had risen to establish a new life. On the way to China (Rahman Qul) robbed a caravan and savagely killed all the merchants. Then he resided in northwestern China and established good relations with the Chinese authorities. However, later he did not get along well with them and fled to Afghanistan and resided in the Pamir Plateau.

Through force of arms (Rahman Qul) made the local Kirgiz tribes subservient to him, and crushed with unprecedented savagery those who were not. After a short while he became the undisputed ruler of Pamir, he owned large numbers of sheep and [word indistinct] and nearly half of Afghanistan's Kirgiz population was dependent on and subservient to (Rahman Qul) Khan. As with other feudalists (Rahman Qul) strongly opposed the country's revolution. His bands attacked the representatives of the people's government, set fire to schools, killed women and children and did not allow farmers to work their fields.

Recounting all the misfortunes and (?disasters) that the (Rahman Qul) band had inflicted upon the Afghans is impossible. However, the forces of Afghanistan's revolutionary army, with the support of the people, chased his band, (?captured) and liquidated it. However, (Rahman Qul), along with a number of ruffians, escaped. While fleeing they forcibly took with them a number of people, and savagely tortured those who resisted [words indistinct]. (Rahman Qul) took away the newly-harvested wheat [word indistinct] from the farmers along with 50,000 sheep and cows. These are the so-called defenders of the Afghan people and of Islam. The [word indistinct] and crimes of all these (Gulobdins), Gaylanis, Nasseris and (Rahman Quls), and their antipeople attitude are as black as coal. There are other persons who adorn themselves in the cloak of the noble people of the so-called civilized countries and who attempt to gain benefit and profit for themselves from the blood, difficulties and misfortunes of the Afghan people. These others are more cruel and are filthier than the Afghan criminals.

We now name some of them. The American [word indistinct], (Robert Brown), the greatest expert in the field of sabotage outside the United States. Formerly he was famous in Vietnam and now directs one of the U.S. centers for coordinating the activities of the mercenary bandits. He is the author of a guide for those who are ready to receive large salaries for hostility against the people of Afghanistan. In other words, he trades in blood. In this guide it is stated [words indistinct] with whom persons should make contact and how one can infiltrate into Peshwar and from there into Afghanistan and how one can obtain weapons.

Another individual is Rather, the commentator for the American CBS television network. He is regarded as a respected [word indistinct]. Along with two assistants and some bandits he crossed the Afghan border just as a thief secretly enters a home. He decided to produce a film about the holy Jihad of the local bandits, or more accurately, about the brutality of the Chinese and U.S. mercenaries against revolutionary Afghanistan and its people. Rather is afraid he will be disgraced [words indistinct]. Therefore, he was very careful and filmed as many bloody scenes as possible.

Former bandit members (Shaykh Mulamir) and (Mujib Mohammad Gol) describe what happened. (Shaykh Mulamir) says: The guides brought three foreigners who were wearing Afghan garb. It was difficult traveling in the mountains since they also had their cameras along. It was astonishing to see our leader bowing to them. The newly arrived foreigners kept silent and only gave instructions on how we should stand so that they would be able to take better pictures. After a while we reached the village of (Tasiabad). There we found out that there was equipment in the boxes. The foreigners rolled up their sleeves and came along with us. They filmed the attack and assault on the village. At that instance we saw three workers who were cleaning a water pipe. They were unarmed and we easily arrested them.

Now (Mujib Mohammad Gol) relates the story: Suddenly we stopped moving; we made a circle and the workers stood in the middle of the circle. They glanced at us with fear and alarm. They expected sympathy. The leader of the group wanted to issue the order to shoot. However, at that instance one of the foreigners interfered. He took a stone and threw it at one of the poor workers and through the interpreter he ordered us to stone the three workers. The foreigners were filming these acts. However, it became evident that these crimes were not sufficient. The leader of the foreigners came close to the stoned workers and through hand signals indicated to us that we should behead the workers. They took films of all these crimes. Now it has been proven that these foreign criminals were Dan Rather and his film crew. This tragedy took place in the village of (Tasiabad) in Nangarhar Province. The undeclared war against Afghanistan is continuing. The number of the crimes of the mercenaries and of their masters against the people of Afghanistan is increasing. Beijing is an active partner and overseer of these crimes.

BARCIKOWSKI, GRABSKI SPEECHES IN WARSAW REPORTED

LD151733 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] A conference of secretaries of party committees from large industrial enterprises in the country has taken place in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. It discussed the political and socioeconomic situation in Poland and the tasks facing party organizations and industrial enterprises in preparation for the ninth party congress.

In his speech to the conference Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary stressed that consolidating the party ranks, restoring confidence in party policy and the country's emergence from the crisis must be the principal features of the country's further socialist development. He stated that acute social conflicts exist to this day in Poland's internal political affairs. Today the process of socialist renewal can be upset by actions aimed at anarchy and undermining the state and the organs of authority. This is precisely why it is essential to struggle decisively with all these attempts.

He went on to note that in the country there exist forces which reject all the party's earlier achievements, and also forces which show themselves ready to capitulate before attacks on the party and the principle of democratic centralism. There is an underestimation of the activities of the opponents of socialism. All these views arose because of shortcomings in the party's ideological work. The preconference debate and the active participation of all communists in the implementation of PZPR policy will contribute to the elimination of these views. Democratic centralism is the fundamental principle of the party's work. The new regulations for party elections will contribute to strengthening this principle. The Leninist norms governing its affairs also require adherence to the principles of collegiality in the work of all party organizations.

Barcikowski drew attention to the fact that certain regional organizations of the Solidarity trade union have put organized pressure on local authorities. We, he said, will resolutely resist all attempts to dissolve state organs and to weaken authority. Unfortunately, one must declare that the Solidarity trade union is not observing all the clauses in its charter, and some trade union branches are undertaking actions far exceeding their limits. The extremist wing of Solidarity is not seeking success in trade union work but is merely striving to put pressure on state authority. Such tactics can only be described as hostile to the state, he pointed out.

In his speech to the conference Grabski, member of the Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretary, spoke about Poland's economic problems. He described the present economic situation as complex, noted the reduction in industrial and agricultural production last year and noted the tension existing in the internal markets. Grabski said that tension has again arisen in the country as a result of the unjustified pressure exerted by the Solidarity leadership over the question of nonworking Saturdays. Certain regional organizations of Solidarity are not just employing extensive agitation but have adopted specific decisions aimed at keeping labor collectives from working.

Stanislav Kania spoke at the conference.

NAKARIAKOV COMMENTS ON 'INFECTION' IN SOLIDARITY

AU151912 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 81 p 7

[Article by Vladimir Nakariakov, APN political commentator: "Poland's Complicated Days; A Soviet Journalist's View"]

[Text] Poland is undergoing a complicated period. It is in great difficulties.
[paragraph continues]

Judging from the reports of the Polish press, it lacks 14 million tons of coal, a lot of metals and 225,000 apartments. The domestic market shows a palpable shortage of goods and foodstuffs. This situation is particularly difficult because the considerable wage increase (12.6 percent) is not balanced by goods deliveries, which have increased merely 2.5 percent.

The only possible means to rectify this state of affairs is the harmonious, devoted and organized work of every Pole. That is what the leading party and state officials and the outstanding working collectives are appealing for today. As a followup to the renewal program formulated at the sixth PZPR Central Committee session, a broad front of prudence and responsibility for the country's destiny and for its future is being established.

In the first days of the new year, the smelters of the Lenin metallurgical combine in Krakow smelted the 100-millionth ton of steel. They informed Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, of it.

The "jubilee" smelt in the combine, which had been built with the USSR's help and had since become the banner-bearer of socialist industrialization of Poland, reminded us of the extent and dynamics of the Polish-Soviet economic cooperation. The Polish press stated that the Soviet Union's share in Poland's overall goods exchange last year amounted to 35 percent. One of the newspapers stressed that in 10 years Polish exports from the USSR had increased from 5.4 to 17 billion foreign-currency zlotys, and the export of Polish goods to the Soviet Union from 5 to 17.8 billion. The great significance and the advantageous conditions of Soviet deliveries needed by the Polish industry--such as iron ore, crude oil, natural gas, aluminum and cotton--was also stressed. That is why deepening economic relations with the socialist countries--both on bilateral foundations and within the CEMA framework--is of vitally important significance for Poland in these difficult moments.

I had the opportunity to observe the Soviet-Polish partnership in practice. Together with the Polish journalist Zbigniew Figat I traveled around in Poland and the Soviet Union in autumn 1978. We visited enterprises, construction sites and institutes solving the integration problems shared by both countries. Our reportage was published by TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA. Today, in recalling the trip and all the meetings and friendly relations with the workers, engineers and scientists of both countries, I can say with certainty that their opinions on the natural necessity of developing close cooperation between our two countries could not have changed.

"The god of history shows," the Warsaw weekly PERSPEKTYWY writes, "that our country has always been able to rely on the assistance and support of socialist states. We could convince ourselves of it time and time again. Our press has already reported on the deliveries of Soviet goods and other assistance. It took place at a time when the widely advertised economic concessions made by the Western countries toward Poland were still small on the horizon."

Self-evidently, one gets to know sincere and selfless friends during difficult times. Contrary to the socialist countries, Poland's main creditors from the capitalist world are now spending their time in searching for ways to exert the most effective financial pressure on Poland. At the same time the concentrated ideological attack launched by the bourgeois communications media on Poland continues. The media's main aim is to activate antisocialist forces both among the emigrant organizations, including the so-called Polish government in exile that has found refuge in London, and in Poland itself, where they have set up groups which they have succeeded in getting into the "Solidarity" organizations.

The "ship" of these new trade unions docked in Polish political life last summer. Its creators are still discussing the details of the project and fail to notice that already rats infected with the germs of anticommunism are settling down on its decks and spreading the infection. Some of them are trying to get nearer to the captain's bridge; others, as it happens in ports, jumped from foreign ships. It may be hoped that both the "Solidarity" leaders and the organization itself devote attention to this threat and carry out the inevitable disinfection.

When I was working in Poland I noticed the first provocations organized by the so-called Committee for Worker's Protection. There were no workers in it. The mantle of workers was draped over a group of so-called dissidents, such as Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, who continue their subversive activity today while juggling "Solidarity" slogans.

The antisocialist forces in Poland, oriented by imperialist subversive centers, are striving to artificially maintain the atmosphere of nervousness, anarchy and escalation of demagogic demands in certain areas of the country; in this they are counting on using tension for their subversive aims, called "watering down socialism," or "dismantling socialism" and by other names.

The attempts to undermine the foundations of the socialist system leads to political adventure. The people who have chosen this aim conceal their responsibility from the world and from the Polish peoples. They are encountering resistance from a part of the Polish press, which is unmasking the true face of the antisocialist "figures" and their aims and methods. The same attitude is being created toward them in the country as that held for antisocial elements. The communists in the Polish Army are pointing out the inevitability of consolidating state power and of resolutely frustrating attempts to undermine the foundations of the socialist society; they state that the Polish Army is prepared at any moment to protect the socialist system in the country.

This preparedness is supported by increasingly broader circles of the Polish public, which realize that only socialism has ensured for the Polish people the inviolability of just borders and the base of rapid comprehensive advance; and that the union with the socialist countries has established realistic security guarantees for them.

POLISH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KIEV

AU151216 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] While touring the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, a delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society arrived in Kiev yesterday. The delegation is headed by Wronski, chairman of the society's main board, PZPR Central Committee member and members of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. The envoys of the fraternal country visited the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, laid flowers at the monument to the Great October Socialist Revolution and at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The delegation was accompanied by Chudzik, counsellor of the Polish Embassy in the USSR, and Nowak, Polish consul general in Kiev.

Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, yesterday received the delegation. A warm and friendly conversation was held. Participating in it were Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Osnach, Presidium chairman in the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Pashchenko, board chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; Chudzik, counsellor of the Polish Embassy in the USSR; and Nowak, Polish consul general in Kiev.

Wronski Cited on Aid

LD161040 Kiev in English to North America 0030 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Today in Kiev, chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Friendship Society, Vasyl Osnach, received Stanislaw Wronski, member of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the managing board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. During their talk, questions were discussed akin to the strengthening of friendly ties between the two republics. It was pointed out that there exist close ties of brotherhood and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. Stanislaw Wronski stressed that with the assistance of the USSR the people's of Poland are following the road of building a socialist society. The working people of Poland, noticed Stanislaw Wronski, are grateful to the Soviet people for the great economic assistance rendered to Poland particularly now when the country experiences difficult times.

FRG GROUPS SEEK TO RECLAIM PARTS OF POLAND

LD151746 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Now, a dispatch from our correspondent in West Germany, Viktor Glazunov. One organization among the neonazi and revenge seeking groups in West Germany appears to be particularly active in advocating a revision of European frontiers in general and Poland's western borders in particular. The organization, called the Oder-Neisse Action, has issued a leaflet saying that the current events in Poland open up a new stage in the struggle for the return of the eastern lands which were part of the German Reich. Among these lands mentioned in the leaflet are Czech Sudeten, Polish Silesia and the Polish cities of Gdansk and Szczecin. The authors of the leaflet also touch on the question of Western loans to Poland. They say, without beating about the bush, that these should be made dependent on the restoration of German rule over the eastern lands.

There are open revenge seekers but there are also ones who don't speak their mind. The Polish theme is given front-page coverage in the West German press. Reports about Poland are usually headline news on the radio and television. Political figures, no matter where they speak, turn to the events in Poland. Both the mass media and politicians claim concern over the state of things in Poland, but an analysis of what the Springer press writes and some radio and tv commentators and political leaders say--especially from the right-wing of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union--leaves no doubt that some circles in West Germany connect far-reaching plans with the events in Poland. These are the quarters for whom the treaties between the socialist countries and West Germany on the inviolability of frontiers have always been a stumbling bloc. These quarters still consider the German question open. These groups are seeking to cause confusion in Poland. They are encouraging antisocialist elements in that country in their subversive activities, and they are also advertising in every way the ideal of free interplay of political forces. The broadcasts to Poland have taken on the nature of instruction how to achieve this free interplay which, the reactionary circles hope, should result in the transformation of the socialist system into the capitalist one.

When realistically-thinking political leaders in West Germany tried to warn against attempts to question Poland's adherence to the socialist community and the Warsaw Treaty they came under attack from the foreign policy experts in the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union, Manfred Woerner and (Alois Lefa), in the heat of argument, the experts let the cat out of the bag, making it clear that they would like to take Poland out of the socialist community. And they connect their hopes--the vain hopes, we must say--with the activities of internal antisocialist groups in Poland.

W. BERLIN ENCOURAGES SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY IN GDR

LD152120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1946 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Berlin correspondent Aleksandr Zholkver report]

[Text] The verdict of a Dresden court in the case of an FRG citizen, a certain Dieter Winkel was announced today. He has been unmasked as an agent of the notorious Nitschke group from West Berlin. On the instructions of the chief of that gang, Winkel, who worked at one of the establishments of the West Berlin Senat, made frequent trips to the GDR and its capital in the guise of a tourist and used these trips for criminal and subversive aims. The criminal has suffered the penalty he deserved.

However, the Winkel case is far from being an isolated occurrence. The GDR press very often reports such crimes and each time West Berlin is cited as the base for their preparation and implementation. Numerous subversive organizations operating against the GDR have entrenched themselves there.

There is, for example, the notorious Lampl group. It became clear from the trial that was held last December in Magdeburg that the gang was operating in West Berlin and the FRG on a wide scale. To conceal its activity a bogus firm by the name of Reinhold was specially created in Hamburg. The recruitment of agents is carried out by the aid of advertisements published in editions of the Springer newspaper concern. The tasks that the agents are set are of open espionage and subversive in nature and often lead to serious provocations on the border.

The West Berlin authorities give clear encouragement to the subversive activity of the criminal gangs that have based themselves in that city. In any case, it was announced today that in the GDR yet another agent of the Lampl gang has been caught redhanded.

WALLENBERG COMMITTEE HOLDS HEARING IN STOCKHOLM

LD151756 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 15 Jan 81

["In Unseemly Aims"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan, TASS--TASS political news analyst Valdimir Serov writes:

"The Swedish Wallenberg Committee" is holding in Stockholm on January 15 and 16 the so-called "international hearing" in the case of the Swedish diplomat Wallenberg. Chairman of the committee, Ingrid Gerde Widemar, referring to the testimony of certain "witnesses", has said that "new proofs that Wallenberg is alive" will allegedly be submitted in the course of the hearing.

To make the anti-Soviet background of that provocative action clear it is necessary to recall that the Soviet side most thoroughly carried out the investigation into the matter. As a result, it was established that Raul Wallenberg died in July 1947. All declarations of different sorts by "witnesses" that he has allegedly been in the Soviet Union after July 1947 are at variance with reality, and therefore there is no and there can be nothing new in this matter. [as received]

Indicative in this provocative venture is that certain circles in the West, above all in the United States, Britain and Israel, under the cover of alleged humane considerations, seek to use the hullabaloo around this "case" in their unseemly aims. Harping again and again on this issue, they are seeking not only to bring damage upon the goodneighbourly relations between Sweden and the USSR but also to warm up anti-Soviet sentiments in the West.

The testimony of that is also the fact that dyed in the wool anti-Sovietes are attending the "international hearing in the Wallenberg case". Among these anti-Sovietes are "cold war" patriarch Winston Churchill, a rabid anticommunist who, like his grandfather, calls upon everybody "to unite against the Soviet Union", and also reactionary-minded British MP Greville Ganner. The anti-Soviet gathering is also attended by American Senator Daniel Moynihan, a rabid Zionist and anti-Sovieteer whom the American journal NATION described as a dangerous "cold-war" instigator with primitive views.

The Stockholm gathering is being held in close collaboration with the so-called "Sakharov committee", and this most obviously points to the character of that gathering, hostile toward the Soviet Union. The "Sakharov committee" put itself at the service of international reaction and uses every pretext to smear the Soviet Union and to feed anti-Soviet campaigns. This is how things stand as to real aims of the "international hearing" in Stockholm.

TURKISH 'CONCERN' ABOUT U.S. BASES REPORTED

LD151936 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] It is very natural that the peoples of the countries in this region, particularly those countries on whose territory there are American and NATO bases, feel serious concern over all this. The concern felt by the Turkish people over the fate of their country has truly multiplied following the signing of the recent American-Turkish military treaty which ensures the overlordship of the United States in the bases in Turkey.

Turkish public opinion repeatedly asked the following question, particularly in the course of recent events: Is the United States, without informing Turkey, using these bases, for its own aggressive aims? It is well known that such incidents occurred repeatedly in the recent past and that no one can guarantee that such incidents will not occur in the future.

Many Turkish papers are pointing out the need to be particularly vigilant at this time, when the United States is speeding up the establishment of military installations in the Middle East and threatening the peoples with the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, thus increasing tension in this region.

The influential Turkish paper GUNAYDIN recently cautioned sharply against regarding Turkey as an excellent launching pad and a supply dump for military hardware and ammunition. There is no dearth of evidence that this is exactly the way the [words indistinct] in NATO view Turkey. Take, for example, the statements of Western strategists of all ilk and rank at the winter meeting of the NATO Council. They called for Turkey to play a key role in the Middle East and pointed out that Turkey had assumed great importance from the viewpoint of the American Rapid Deployment Force. CUMHURIYET described this Rapid Deployment Force, quite rightly, as the rapid intervention force. It appears that this kind of brainwashing assisted by propaganda, yielded the results desired by the Pentagon. Items stating the growing importance of transit bases in various countries, including Turkey, were incorporated in the communique on the NATO Council meeting. The importance of these bases for the United States and NATO has truly increased, as they can be used as a jumping off point for getting units of the American Rapid Deployment Force to, say Iran. The people in Washington have recently and repeatedly made military threats to this country.

One should think that it goes without saying that such developments, and the overall intensification of military tension in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, have nothing to do with the fundamental interests of either the Turkish people or of peoples of other countries in this region.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES NEW SWISS PRESIDENT

LD151408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a message to Kurt Furgler, president of the Swiss Confederation, congratulating him on his assumption of the presidency, and sending also his best wishes to the Federal Council and the Swiss people. In a reply message, the president of Switzerland expressed his sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

BEHESHTI: \$10 BILLION, \$12 BILLION GOODS HELD

LD151546 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 15 Jan, TASS --Ayatollah Beheshti, the leader of the Islamic Republican Party and president of the Iranian Supreme Court, told a press conference here that there were 10 billion dollars belonging to Iran in American banks now. He insisted on the return to Iran of the property amassed by the shah as well as of certain goods worth 12 billion dollars, which the Iranian Government had bought from the United States and paid for. Beheshti stressed that the American hostages problem would be solved when the United States returned 10 billion dollars to Iran as the first step and would give acceptable guarantees concerning the return of the rest 12 billion dollars. [as received]

EGYPTIAN GENERAL'S FEAR OF 'SOVIET MENACE' MOCKED

LD152040 Moscow TASS in English 10924 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan, TASS--TASS observer Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The chief of the General Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, General Mohammad Abu Ghazala, tried to frighten the Middle-East common people so hard that they felt creeps down their spine and their hair stood on end. In an interview published today by the MENA NEWS AGENCY, the general holds forth that the Russian soldiers, armed to the teeth, have allegedly surrounded the oil-rich areas in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. According to his "revelations", the aim of the Soviet Union is to engulf the oil-rich areas and thus "strangle" NATO and the whole West into the bargain. And this dramatic development will take place, if we believe the general's hysterics, if not tonight, then certainly by early morning tomorrow.

It is hardly possible that the Egyptian general heard nothing about the recent Soviet proposals on the Persian Gulf, made by Leonid Brezhnev in December, last year, during his visit to India. These proposals envisage the creation of conditions, providing the peoples of this vast region with security and a peaceful life, guaranteed against outside interference. So the statement made by the Egyptian chief is a malicious and deliberate lie. And the general speaks about his purpose with a truly soldier's straightforwardness. "An ideal solution" of the problem, the general maintains, is to be found in the supply of Cairo with still bigger quantities of American and West European weapons. So the ends pursued by the general in his juggling with "the Soviet menace" become quite clear: to push Washington towards a still more lavish financing of Cairo's military ambitions.

AL-QADHDHAFI REBUTTAL TO FRANCE ON MERGER NOTED

LD152132 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Jan, TASS--Speaking in Benghazi, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, strongly criticized U.S. and French schemes in the Middle East and Africa, directed against the peaceful development of independent sovereign states and fraught with new military conflicts.

The Libyan leader denied allegations that Libya was threatening Chad and other states. He said that the alleged Libyan threat to security and peace in Africa was in a fact a pretext used by France for its military build-up in the Central African Republic and a number of other African countries. The solution of the problem lies in the withdrawal of all French troops from Africa and the liquidation of U.S. military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Oman, the Sudan and Saudi Arabia.

The Libyan leader pointed out that the aggressive U.S. and French imperialist plans were very dangerous for the progressive regimes and national liberation movements in Africa, and called for the mobilization of all resources to remove the threat.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SALVADORAN FIGHTING

Nicaraguan 'Mercenaries'

LD160902 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 16 Jan, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov reports:

Armed detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (NLF) are continuing successful combat operations all over that country's territory against the reactionary El Salvador junta. The communique by the NLF supreme Command, which was transmitted by the "Liberation" insurgent radio station, says that fighting was particularly fierce in the towns of Chalatenango, Tecoluca and Union, where the junta troops are trying to escape from encirclement. According to the NLF data, more than 400 Nicaraguan mercenaries, former national guards of the dictatorial Somoza regime are participating along with Salvadorean Army units in fighting in the besieged town of Chalatenango.

According to ANN [as received] agency reports, the guerrillas continue to control of [as received] the town of San Francisco Gotera, the capital of Morazan Department, where local bodies of people's power and committees in defence of the uprising have been set up.

The military regime of El Salvador has passed a decision on prolonging "indefinitely" the curfew for punitive operations against all Salvadoreans, who are suspected of "subversive activity." Radio stations report from San Salvador about an armed attack by the punitive troops against the Salvadorean INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY (AIP). All the staff members of the agency have been arrested by the military police on a charge of spreading "misinformation" on the events in the country.

The brutal bombing of Salvadorean towns and populated localities by the airforce of the military regime is continuing. Napalm bombs are dropped on peaceful unarmed population, residential neighbourhoods come under heavy mortar fire.

After President Carter's decision to resume U.S. military aid to the Salvadorean regime, Defence Minister Colonel Guillermo Garcia has ordered the government troops to spare no ammunition. According to an UPI agency report from Washington the Salvadorean regime will in the first place be supplied with U.S. combat helicopters, personnel armoured carriers, communications equipment and ammunition, including 10,000 fragmentation grenades, which were used by the U.S. troops in Vietnam. Apart from it Washington has officially announced the dispatch to El Salvador of seven military advisers to supervise anti-guerrilla warfare in that country.

LA PRENSA on Intervention

LD152242 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Panama City, 15 Jan, TASS--A secret memorandum on the U.S. policy in Central America, that has been prepared by the U.S. Department of State, testifies to the United States' interference into internal affairs of El Salvador and other Central American countries. In accordance with this document, writes the Panamanian newspaper LA PRENSA, the existence of the El Salvadoran regime meets the U.S. strategic and political interests in the Central American region. But the authors of the memorandum admit that the positions of the military-civilian junta in El Salvador are flimsy. The overwhelming majority of the country's population stand for the overthrow of the junta. Concrete plans of armed invasion of El Salvador by U.S. troops and troops of U.S. allies in the region have been drawn up in the United States, as is clear from the memorandum.

ZHDANOV VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL UNITY OF SOVIET SOCIETY

LD151113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Yu. Zhdanov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "The Ideological Unity of Soviet Society"; capitalized words published in bold face type]

[Text] Rostov-na-Donu--Throughout the entire history of the revolutionary movement and socialist building the Communist Party has attached most serious attention to work on the ideological cohesion of both its own ranks and the broad masses of working people. Unification on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism has always been the guarantee of successful achievements by our people. And it is logical that the ideological unity of Soviet society and its steady consolidation are described in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990" as one of socialism's main achievements.

1. As is known, material production and the degree and level of development of productive forces constitute the decisive, determining aspect of socialist life. But the main one of these forces is man himself in the unity of his physical and spiritual qualities, armed with knowledge and skills and constantly changing the environment, the substance of nature and the social conditions of his own existence.

It is clear that a creative, transforming human influence on the world is possible only on the basis of corresponding notions about this world--on the basis of the molding of an ideal image of activity. And the more extensive the transformations and the more profound the changes that people effect in the reality around them, the more precise this ideal image has to be. Hence stems the growth both of the significance of the subjective factor in history and also of the role belonging to ideas--one of the broadest and most complex categories of materialist dialectics.

The assimilation and comprehension of reality, the surrounding world and its natural laws is a process of rising from a specific perception, sensation or notion to a more abstract system of concepts, categories, hypotheses and theoretical constructs. However cognition does not stop, does not die in the cold world of abstractions; it returns to the real world enriched by the work which has been done. The moment when thought or cognition returns from the sphere of abstraction to its dialectical opposite--to the specific, to real processes, objects and phenomena--can be called the inception of an idea. This reversion from abstraction to reality, from cognition to actuality is what distinguishes an idea as a form of reflection of the world in a man's consciousness from a mere concept, mere knowledge. V.I. Lenin noted in particular that an idea transcends a concept because it embodies a unity between a concept and reality.

Thus an idea is in no way a tortured abstraction, a verbal or terminological construct. Since it constitutes a unity between a concept and reality it is able to manifest itself through this reality, becoming embodied in practical reality. It fuses together knowledge, will, conviction and action. V.I. Lenin wrote: "An idea constitutes COGNITION plus human aspiration (desire).... a process of (transient, ultimate or limited) cognition and ACTION transforms abstract concepts into ULTIMATE OBJECTIVITY (Complete Collected Works, Vol 29, p 177).

Since, according to V.I. Lenin, an idea is a process of cognition of the surrounding world aimed at transforming it in a practical respect, the conclusion which suggests itself is that an idea without materialization or embodiment is nothing, an empty dream. Without concrete practical action an idea becomes emasculated. Here the more significant the idea, the greater the energy released by the action it engenders.

Consistent adherence to a progressive, revolutionary idea and selfless service of that idea—namely what is known as ideological commitment [ideynost]—has always been a distinctive feature of advanced social forces and classes and fighters for working people's happiness and for a better future for mankind. Our people sacredly cherish the memory of loyal servants of an idea—the valiant Decembrists and members of the People's Freedom Party. The Russian proletariat and its revolutionary vanguard provided the world with examples of ideological commitment. With what pride V.I. Lenin wrote about the revolutionary idealism of the Russian proletariat! (see Vol 6 p. 276). Supreme ideological commitment is a distinctive feature of Leninism and the communist movement as a whole.

Ideological commitment is essentially equal to principle-mindedness in politics, persistence in morality and purposiveness in spiritual life. The ideologists of present-day bourgeois society state with alarm that the capitalist world is now incapable of generating ideas attractive to the masses. Bourgeois publicists try to counterpose to the integrity and consistency of communist ideology the squalid concept of "deideologization," ideological pluralism and lack of ideals or spirituality. All this gives rise to social apathy and lassitude, manifestations of ugly so-called "mass" culture and anti-culture, horror and pronographic films, cacophonous music and so forth.

And no salvation is provided here by referring to the conventional anti-idea of selfishness, private interest, possession of things and consumption, which has served antagonistic society to a considerable degree. K. Marx once wrote ironically: "Private property has so stupefied us and made us so one-dimensional that any object is OURS only when we possess it" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 42, p 120). And the more active the operation of this force, which disfigures man's spiritual world, the greater the extent to which all man's physical and spiritual senses are supplanted, in K. Marx' words, by the simple alienation of all these senses—by the sense of possession. There are no objects which can replace an idea or which can fill or satiate an empty soul—they are swallowed up without trace as in an astronomical "black hole."

Even a requirement must be purged by the fire of a lofty idea and must be not an end in itself but a way of developing genuinely human nature. Discovery of the essence of man is only possible in the process of the rational creative transformation of the world, and such a transformation is possible only on the basis of an idea. The materialization of an idea is the embodiment of Lenin's notion that consciousness not only reflects reality but also creates it—creates it in accordance with the law of science and beauty—and it is in the process of the transformation of an idea, in V.I. Lenin's words, into "ultimate objectivity," into practical reality, that man—its creator and implementer—is transformed.

2. The ideological unity of society as a whole is possible only on the basis of an idea which expresses the main historical trend of its development and is shared by all its members. Such is the idea of communism, which asserts peace and justice on earth, the creation of well-being for all, genuine fraternity and mutual assistance and, on that basis, the all-round development of man and his capabilities and inclinations. This idea is not merely accessible and intelligible to the broad masses. [paragraph continues]

It expresses their fundamental interest, their dream, their life ideal. It is a most important factor in their cohesion and in all their activity relating to the revolutionary transformation of social relations and building of a new world.

The Soviet people's ideological unity did not come out of the blue--it is the consequence and result of a long period of development and of a massive amount of work by the CPSU. The historical prerequisites for the triumph of Soviet people's spiritual commonality are the destruction of the exploiter classes along with national and all other kinds of oppression, the dismantling of oppositions between the city and the countryside and between intellectual and physical labor and the formation of an alliance comprising the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia.

The basis of our people's ideological unity in conditions of developed socialism is first and foremost the UNIFIED SOCIOECONOMIC NATURE of Soviet society. Public ownership of the tools and means of production and the freeing of labor from the hostile forces of private interest destroyed the underlying social causes of disunity, isolation and antagonism. Soviet people are united by joint labor and are solving common tasks in building the material and technical base and cultural foundation for the transition to the ultimate phase of communism.

Our society's ideological cohesion is determined, second, by its UNIFIED CLASS NATURE. Our people have the responsible role of vanguard of the socialist and communist reorganization of the life of mankind. Soviet people are aware of the international significance of the struggle for the working class' cause and are proudly performing their international duty, helping the fraternal socialist countries and the peoples struggling for freedom, peace and a better future and against the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The third prerequisite of Soviet people's ideological cohesion is the COMMON HISTORICAL DESTINY of all peoples in our great union, their advanced revolutionary traditions and lofty sense of Leninist friendship, patriotism, cohesion and national pride. A new historical community has taken shape in our country--the Soviet people.

Finally, Soviet people's ideological unity is founded on a COMMON WORLD OUTLOOK, a common theoretical basis--Marxism-Leninism. The conviction that society must be rid of archaic exploiter relations and antagonistic contradictions which are a danger to mankind is based not on fanciful thinking, dreams or utopia but rigorous scientific truth. The gigantic socialization of production will no longer tolerate the fetters of private ownership and demands the reorganization of life on socialist and communist foundations. The productive forces that have developed can only function properly on the basis of plan control, not on the basis of an owner's private interests, profit and self-interest.

The long and protracted era in the history of mankind during which society has developed on the basis of antagonisms and everyone struggling against everyone else--with endless violence, wars, extermination and torture, pogroms and annihilation, genocide and ecocide and, finally, the threat of total destruction--must be ended once and for all. The dawn of a new era has broken--an era of peace, cooperation and mutual assistance among the peoples. Only socialism can save mankind from further suffering and mortal danger. That is why scientific socialism is the theoretical basis of Soviet people's ideological unity and the new, socialist culture.

All Soviet people share the scientifically substantiated, tried-and-tested ideas of Marxism-Leninism. They have demonstrated their adherence to these ideas by decades of hard work, selflessness and dedication in the building of the new society and by heroism during the last war. Ideological unity is not confined to recognition of common aims and programs. It is above all unity of action. [paragraph continues]

Communist ideological commitment is in reality an indestructible blend of knowledge, beliefs and practical action.

We see the battles for virgin-land grain, the difficult work on the Baykal-Amur railroad, the spacecrews' concerted activity and millions of large and small undertakings as a manifestation and embodiment of Soviet working people's ideological unity. We rightly regard our society's ideological unity as the foundation, the basis of the multifaceted development of the people's spiritual life.

V.I. Lenin once criticized ideologists, with their bourgeois limitation and nationalist sentiments, who expressed the fear that common beliefs and uniform conditions of societal life were bound to impoverish spiritual culture since they would reduce national "differentiation." V.I. Lenin thought that, on the contrary, a world of free, united peoples could make everything of value from the people's historical experience the property of all, create new forms of communal life and creativity and open up for each people broad potential for development, "increasing millions of times over mankind's 'differentiation' in the sense of the richness and diversity of spiritual life and ideological currents, aspirations and nuances" (Vol 26, p 281). The building of socialism in the USSR entirely confirms this idea.

Ideological unity is accord among people on the main, decisive, fundamental principles and goals. Yet it is a unity of people who are not identical but individually different and unique. Unity is always unity in diversity, otherwise it would be dead, abstract identity. There is nothing more alien to communism than stereotyping, monotony, conformity and tedious "unified uniformity." For instance, how individual and specific--for all their common ideological orientation--are the creative approaches and perceptions of the world of writers, artists, directors and sculptors belonging to the Soviet Union's different nations and ethnic groups! How many approaches, solutions and opinions emerge in any debate among Soviet scientists, for instance, on questions of the economy, the organization of national economic management, planning and production incentives and so forth! Our party has never identified ideological unity, unity of convictions, with identity of opinions on particular concrete questions. Soviet people's cohesion is the cohesion of the creators of a new world, inspired by one and the same goal and actively striving to find the most effective and, naturally, diverse forms and means of attaining that goal.

The CPSU does everything to encourage this quest, supporting all its positive aspects and directing it toward the end result. It is not "negative" slogans (which Lenin called contortions) but a positive program, creatively developed with consideration for the opinions and proposals of the broadest masses, embodying an advanced, transforming idea and being turned into reality, into the cause of millions of people, which is the central feature of the Marxist dialectical method.

3. The social force which molds the people's ideological unity is the party of the working class. The party analyzes the natural laws of social development, discovers the objective trends of social movement, defines the short-term and long-term tasks in the struggle for communism and organizes their implementation. Without a party fulfilling these complex tasks the revolutionary movement is doomed to wander aimlessly, and not even the best forms and methods borrowed from many centuries of practical experience, no stereotypes of ordinary thought, not even the best intentions unregulated by theory will help. The outcome of a break with ideas, with Marxist-Leninist principles, with science, the outcome of attempts to construct a policy on the basis of the crude methods of intrigues and dabbling in politics, on the basis of methods borrowed from the arsenal of the world of antagonism, is indicated by Maoism's evolution.

The bourgeoisie's class instinct urges it to attempt to undermine the idea of the leading role of the communists' party in building the new society. These vain attempts are supported by revisionists of every hue and fanned by those who support the interests of small property owners and petit bourgeois trends and by anarchically minded intellectuals. That is why upholding the leading role of the party as a force rallying the masses and leading them in the struggle for their own interests is presented as a most important class task.

This task includes, first and foremost, resolute and implacable resistance to bourgeois ideology in all its forms: miserly and malicious property instincts, a restricted national outlook, diktat and hegemonism, inequality and violence.

This task also presupposes the eradication of the traditions and customs of small-scale production, including petit bourgeois production, with their lack of ideological commitment and spiritual content, consumerist ideal and lack of discipline.

There must be unremitting attention toward tasks of this kind even in conditions where the working people are rallied in a really indissoluble way around their party and where there is complete triumph for the Marxist-Leninist world outlook. After all, ideological unity is not something which is given and fixed once and for all. In the process of Soviet society's development that unity's social base is extended, the nature of the tasks being resolved by society changes and the level of political and cultural development among members of society improves. And all this gives the struggle for ideological unity specific characteristics at each stage we go through. At present the general party program in this sphere is formulated in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words: "To inculcate in every Soviet person high ideological commitment and culture, a communist attitude toward labor, moral purity and physical perfection, to mold an active life stance--that is the central task for the party, the Soviet state and all public organizations."

The Communist Party's policy promotes the attainment of an increasingly high level of social development. The main, determining, guiding idea is the idea of building communist society. This idea has tremendous internal capaciousness, intricacy and complexity. Specific ways of implementing it in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the next decade are outlined in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. Their implementation will promote the formation of the Soviet person's harmoniously and comprehensively developed personality, the increasingly full satisfaction of his spiritual and cultural requirements and the strengthening of our society's ideological cohesion.

ANNIVERSARY OF MARXISM-LENINISM INSTITUTE MARKED

LD151515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 81 p 2

[Unattributed article: "The Party Supreme Scientific Institution; The CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism Is 60 Years Old"]

[Text] The Soviet people have built, for the first time in mankind's history, a socialist society, which has now reached maturity. Our country was also the world's first state in which the mastering of the Marxist-Leninist science became a concern of the whole people.

From the first days of Soviet power, even in the grim conditions of the civil war and foreign intervention, our party's Central Committee regarded the collection, preservation and publication of the entire legacy of K. Marx and F. Engels as a "task of exceptional international significance." It was in precisely those terms that the issue was raised 8 December 1920 by a Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee plenum whose work was led by V.I. Lenin. [paragraph continues]

On the plenum's decision a museum of Marxism was set up which, on Vladimir Ilich's initiative, was transformed in January 1921 into the K. Marx and F. Engels Institute.

From March 1923 the Moscow party organization began creating a V.I. Lenin Institute. It was officially opened 31 May 1924, on the decision of the 13th Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) Congress. Then, 4 years later, the institute was amalgamated with the Commission on the History of the October Revolution and the History of the Russian Communist Party (Istpart), and 3 November 1931 the V.I. Lenin Institute and the K. Marx and F. Engels institute were merged to form the country's united highest party research institution. Since 1956 the institution has been called the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism [IML].

According to the tasks the party Central Committee has set it, the IML is, first, the center concentrating in its own hands the manuscripts of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and documents relating to their activity and also to the history of the CPSU and the international communist movement, and preparing them for publication. Second, on the basis of the extremely rich documentary base it has at its disposal and of analysis of the CPSU's activity, the development of Soviet society and the socialist community as a whole and the world revolutionary process, the institute engages in profound and scientific elaboration of the history and theory of Marxism-Leninism as a unified international teaching.

Under present-day conditions wherein real socialism's successes are growing, the working people's revolutionary, liberation struggle against imperialism is developing increasingly widely and the masses' interest in the theory and practice of scientific communism has increased extraordinarily. In this connection it is of the most tremendous importance that the institute publishes the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and also works devoted to their lives and activities and documents of the CPSU and international communist movement.

The extent of the increase over the past 60 years in the institute's potential for carrying out this work can be judged from the following facts. At its foundation the institute had only 8 original manuscripts of K. Marx, whereas now it is the custodian of more than 8,000 manuscripts and documents by K. Marx and F. Engels and 34,000 manuscripts and documents by V.I. Lenin. The IML central party archive also has huge collections of documents of the CPSU and international communist movement.

The second edition of the works of K. Marx and F. Engels is currently being completed. It consists of 50 volumes (54 books) and is the most complete of all the existing publications of the literary legacy of Marxism's founders. A complete collected works of K. Marx and F. Engels in the original languages (Mega) is now being prepared in conjunction with the SED Central Committee Institute for Marxism-Leninism and is provisionally expected to run to 100 volumes; the works of K. Marx and F. Engels are being published in English in conjunction with progressive British and U.S. publishing houses.

The publication of the 55-volume complete collected works of V.I. Lenin prepared by the institute was an important event in the ideological life of our party and the Soviet people and the entire world communist and workers movement. The edition has now been published in the "Lenin Anthologies," of which 39 volumes have now been published.

The works and immortal ideas of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin have been and remain a lifegiving source and true compass for our party and the entire Soviet people, the international communist movement and the working people of all countries in the struggle for peace, social progress and mankind's bright future--communism. "The Marxist-Leninist teaching developed by Lenin and constantly enriched by the revolutionary thought of our time," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has remarked, "represents a reliable guide for the transformation of society on the basis of the principles of good, reason and justice."

Biographical material about the lives and activities of Marx, Engels and Lenin and their comrades in arms and disciples is an important means for the ideological education of the masses, especially young people. The institute has prepared collections of reminiscences of K. Marx and F. Engels and of V.I. Lenin, and academic biographies of them. A 12-volume "Biographical Chronicle" tracing V.I. Lenin's multifaceted activity year by year was created over the period 1970-1980. Institute staffers have also written biographies of many of Ilich's comrades in arms. In 1977 the institute published a short biographical essay on the life and activities of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The various collections of documents published by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism [IML] contain extremely rich material for the study and propaganda of Marxist-Leninist ideas. They include as fundamental a publication as "The CPSU Reflected in the Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences and Central Committee Plenums." The 12 volumes of this constitute a full publication of party documents from 1898 to the present. The institute has produced a number of scientific works and collections of documents relating to the history of the international communist movement, including the essay entitled "The Communist International."

The scientific works prepared by IML staffers relating to the history and theory of Marxism-Leninism, the history of the liberation struggle and the revolutionary transforming activity of the working people's masses also helps to resolve the tasks of the theoretical and ideological work carried out by the party. In particular, fundamental multivolume publications such as "The History of the Civil War in the USSR" and "The History of the Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War" have gained wide renown. At the present time preparation of a multivolume "History of Marxism-Leninism" has begun and work on "The History of the CPSU's Ideological Activity" is being completed.

Our party concentrates in Marxist-Leninist theory on the creative elaboration of the problems brought to the fore in sociopolitical life. These problems include, above all, questions of the activity of the party itself and the generalization of accumulated experience. And they naturally occupy pride of place in the institute's research work. A few years ago the IML began work on preparing a multivolume "History of the CPSU." This fundamental work is nearing completion.

Many IML works are devoted to analyzing questions of party building. It is one of the main tasks today to demonstrate how Lenin's teaching on the party is being creatively applied and developed under present conditions and to reveal the objective necessity [obuslovlennost] of the increase in the CPSU's leading role during the developed socialist stage and the forms and methods of party leadership of various aspects of social life. The institute and its 16 affiliates (the institutes of party history under the union republic communist party central committees, and also under the Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom and Moscow Gorkom and the Leningradskiy Obkom) have published about 100 volumes of essays on the history of local party organizations.

It is well known what a tremendous contribution was made to the theory and practice of communist building by the elaboration by our party, together with the fraternal parties, of the concept of developed socialism. The theoretical problems associated with this concept have been central to the institute's research activity. The monographs "The Marxist-Leninist Teaching on Socialism and Our Time" and "Developed Socialism," the latest volumes of the "History of the CPSU" and other works investigate various aspects of the concept of developed socialism, its features and criteria, and demonstrate the CPSU's creative contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism. [paragraph continues]

In conjunction with the scientific institutions of the socialist countries' fraternal parties, a monograph entitled "The Laws and Characteristic Features of the Developed Socialist Society" is currently being prepared for publication.

Under the conditions of developed socialism the party is increasing the attention paid to elaborating the scientific foundations of its policy. The IML also makes a significant contribution to this work. The CPSU's social policy under developed socialist conditions; the development of the historic new community of people--the Soviet people; national relations and the CPSU's nationalities policy under mature socialist conditions; questions of coordinating the development of the economy, social processes and political and spiritual--all have been reflected in IML works.

Under the conditions of the mounting crisis of imperialism and the intensification of the peoples' struggle against it, the further elaboration of Lenin's theory of revolution and analysis of the laws of the world revolutionary process and of communist parties' strategy and tactics naturally loom large in the institute's work.

The IML combines the positive elaboration of ideological and theoretical problems with a consistent struggle against bourgeois, reformist and revisionist ideology and against Maoism.

It is important to note the considerable expansion and consolidation of the institute's international ties with the research institutions of communist and workers parties in the socialist community countries and a number of capitalist countries. This cooperation helps to strengthen international relations among the fraternal parties and promotes the elaboration of topical theoretical problems of Marxism-Leninism.

The CPSU Central Committee assigns the IML an important place in improving the party's ideological work and increasing the role of the social sciences in communist building. The program for its activity under present-day conditions is revealed in the CPSU Central Committee resolution dated 15 June 1968 on the IML's tasks, structure and staffs and in the subsequent CPSU Central Committee decisions, which ushered in a new state in the institute's life.

The 60th anniversary of the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism comes at a time when the country is marching toward the 26th congress of Lenin's party. Broad research work centered on the focal problems of the country's economic and social development in 1981-1985 and the period through 1990 formulated in the CPSU Central Committee draft is now developing in all the institute's sections, sectors and affiliates.

The IML is faced with new, increasingly complex tasks whose main content is helping the party further develop Marxist-Leninist theory and constantly enlarge the ideological treasure store of the builders of communism.

The CPSU is the party of scientific communism. Its domestic and foreign policy and its whole activity are based on the great principles of Marxist-Leninist science, which have been tested and borne out by all of life, and this constitutes our party's strength and the guarantee of all its victories.

EDITORIAL GIVES REQUIREMENTS ON PARTY ADMISSIONS

LD151205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Party Ranks"]

[Excerpts] Our party is constantly growing and strengthening. "And the further we progress," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "and the greater the tasks which the party solves, the more concern we must show for replenishing its ranks with fresh forces from those who have won the recognition of the local party organization and the whole collective and who perform actively in production and in public life."

Some 5 years ago the party numbered 15,694,000 communists. Now there are over 17 million people in its ranks. No, the CPSU is not forcing the pace of its numerical growth. It strives to admit to its ranks only those who have proven by deed that they are entering the party, to use Leninist words, not for the sake of receiving any advantages but in the name of selfless work for communism's benefit. Following those principles, the party repeatedly stresses: The main thing is the quality of the new intake. Many measures adopted since the 25th congress have been imbued indeed with concern for further improving the qualitative content of party ranks and elevating the title of party member.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of Kirgizia's Party Organizations on Admitting to the Party and Educating CPSU Candidate Members" is of particular significance. Guided by this document, party organizations have done quite a lot to strengthen their ranks. Only last year the state of and immediate tasks in this most important work were discussed comprehensively at plenums of the Ukrainian, Moldavian and Estonian communist party Central Committees and the Minskiy, Donestskiy, Grodnenskiy, Kharkovskiy, Zaporozhskiy and other obkoms.

And now, during the pregress report and election campaign, conference delegates have been paying great attention to the questions of party admissions and work with young communists. It is noted with satisfaction that party organizations are indeed growing, as a rule, by drawing on the very best. The training period as a candidate member is serving increasingly actively as a serious examination of party candidate members' political and businesslike qualities and as their Marxist-Leninist tempering. The responsibility of local party organizations for selecting people to join the party and for work with young communists is increasing. Party committees are displaying an increasingly attentive and in-depth approach to regulating the growth of CPSU ranks.

Participants in the report and election conferences are speaking with pride and respect of comrades admitted to the party in recent years. At the same time, in some places people still permit haste and insufficient exactingness in this work, and there have been instances of formalism. There has even been an irresponsible attitude to recommendations, including from Komsomol organizations. "At the Babushkin metal structures plant L. Koshelev became a CPSU candidate member," I. Tereshchenko, senior furnaceman at the Petrovskiy plant and candidate member of the Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom, wrote to PRAVDA. "For 1 year he did not prove his worth in any social matters. He carried out assignments in an unscientific way. Then he lost his candidate member's card. Yet he was recommended for party membership by apparently experienced, respected communists. When they were asked why they were recommending an immature person, they replied: because he is a good production worker. But, dear comrades, this is not enough, by no means enough."

The Dnepropetrovsk worker wrote correctly. Important as production indicators are, they do not reflect the whole person. When the question of admitting a particular comrade to the party is being discussed without fail his ideological conviction, social makeup and moral qualities should also be perceived. There is a need to continue to improve work with young communists and enhance the importance of the candidate member's training period and of party assignments for the education of conscientious, staunch political fighters implacable toward any deviations from the norms and principles of our life and anything which hinders our progress.

The concept of a young communist is, of course, not only and not necessarily one of age. A question raised in the editorial mail concerns paying greater attention when people are being admitted to the party to people of mature age who have had a good tempering from life. But they also need a definite party education and the necessary preparation.

The young communist schools can do a great deal here. Instructive experience of their work has been accumulated in Moscow and Leningrad and a number of oblasts and republics. However, it must be recognized that, so far, this experience is spreading only slowly. A number of schools' work suffers from superficiality. Programs have been compiled in isolation from urgent questions of life and teaching is conducted at a low level. A more thoughtful approach from party committees and the resolute elimination of such shortcomings are required here.

Now that discussion of the draft main guidelines of the USSR's economic and social development for 1981-1985 and for the period to 1990 is underway in party organizations and labor collectives concern must be displayed to ensure that young communists also participate actively in it. Every young communist must be in the vanguard of the struggle to fulfill big and complex tasks. And may every young communist be equal to these tasks--in his deeds and thoughts, plans and achievements--from the very first days of this year and of the new 5-year plan.

ALIYEV DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF AZERBAIJAN

LD151410 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Talk by Geydar Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, in the program "In a Single Family"--date not given--recorded]

[Summary] Dear comrades: Today, central television and radio are devoting a great deal of time in their broadcasts to Soviet Azerbaijan. I would like to take the opportunity to talk about some of the results of our work over the years of the 10th 5-year period in carrying out the decisions of the 25th party congress and about what we plan to do in the coming period.

Our main preoccupation at present is preparing for the 26th party congress. Looking back over the 10th 5-year period, one can say that a great deal of work has been done to strengthen the economic and defense potential of our country. The international prestige of the Soviet Union has grown, and great steps have been made on the path to communism. The Soviet people are closely rallied around the Communist Party and unanimously approve its domestic and foreign policy. The working people of Soviet Azerbaijan have particular respect for its experienced leader, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Soviet Azerbaijan has met all the main targets of the plan for the republic's economic and social development in the 10th 5-year period. There has been a dynamic expansion of Azerbaijan's economy, and Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated the working people on fulfilling their industrial and agricultural output targets. Particular successes were appropriately scored during the final year of the 5-year period, the year of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the founding of the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

Over the 10th 5-year period as a whole the national income of the republic increased by 44 percent. The target increase in industrial and agricultural output was exceeded, an increase in production efficiency was secured and the plan for increasing labor productivity was overfulfilled. The output of top-quality goods went up.

New capital projects were brought into service, together with a great deal of welfare facilities and social amenities. Education, culture and health care reached new levels. The material security of the population greatly increased, as did housing and general living standards. Party decisions on moral and ideological education were carried into practice. Soviet Azerbaijan is now one of the leading republics in socialist competition, and for a number of years in a row has been awarded the red banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

In light of the decisions of the October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, we are taking measures to further improve the efficiency of social production and the quality of work, to eliminate shortcomings and to fully utilize reserves.

The CPSU Central Committee draft guidelines call for a further development of Soviet Azerbaijan's economy and a steady growth in industrial and agricultural output. In preparation for the 26th party congress, there is busy work going on in all branches of the economy. Many labor collectives, teams, workshops and frontrankers have been adopting high socialist pledges and we are sure they will be met successfully.

LEADERS ATTEND MOSKOVSKAYA OBLAST CONFERENCE

LD151046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] The Moskovskaya Oblast party conference opened today in the columned hall of the House of Unions in Moscow. In the presidium of the conference are Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

Comrade Konotop, first secretary of the Moskovskiy Obkom will deliver the report of the Moskovskaya Oblast CPSU organization.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MEETING ON SOCIALIST PLEDGES

LD151249 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Capital's Labor Heights; Meeting of Representatives of Moscow City Working People's Collectives"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of representatives of Moscow City working people's collectives was held yesterday in the Oktyabr movie theater. It was convened by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom, Moscow City Council of Trade Unions and Moscow Komsomol Gorkom.

The meeting was opened by Moscow City Council of Trade Unions Chairman L.V. Petrov.

The meeting participants discussed the question of the 1981 socialist pledges of Moscow city's working people.

The report at the meeting was delivered by Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretary L.A. Borisov.

Moscow CPSU Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin took part in the meeting.

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS LENIN PRIZE-WINNING AUTHOR

LD160851 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jan 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Visiting a Lenin Prizewinner"]

[Text] On the first day of the new year, 1981, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, visited the prominent Georgian writer Nodar Dumbadze, who was presented on the previous day with the insignia and diploma of a winner of the Lenin Prize, and congratulated him on the motherland's high award.

During the warm, friendly talk Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze assessed highly N. Dumbadze's literary and public activity and stressed that his novels, stories and publicist writings make a great contribution to our people's spiritual development and to the education of Soviet young people. The writer's creativity serves the party's lofty ideals and the great cause of building communism in our country and promotes the implementation of the Georgian CP Central Committee's course of definitely improving the moral and psychological atmosphere in our republic. N. Dumbadze's novel "Law of Ages" [Zakon Vechnostil], for which he was awarded the Lenin Prize, has been rightly received by the people as a manifestation of Soviet people's high morality, and that is why the book enjoys such great popularity among readers.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze wished the writer new creative successes in 1981, good health and great happiness in life.

Nodar Dumbadze thanked E.A. Shevardnadze for his attention and expressed happiness at such a high assessment of his labor and creative activity by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. He voiced words of gratitude to the Georgian CP Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government and Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze personally for the tremendous attention and concern which is felt every day by Georgian cultural figures.

Together with Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, Comrades G.N. Yenukidze and T.N. Menteshashvili also congratulated Nodar Dumbadze on the new year and on the award of the Lenin Prize.

RASHIDOV DELIVERS SPEECH TO UZBEKISTAN STOCKMEN

LD160857 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Dec 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "New Targets of the Republic's Stockmen: Conference at Uzbek CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The republic's stockmen are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbek CP Congress with inspired labor. The initiative of the progressive workers and innovators who called for an all-union socialist competition to be mounted for the successful wintering of livestock and for increased production and purchases of livestock products in this period elicited a broad response among them. This was stated at a 30 December conference at the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Participating in it were obkom secretaries, deputy chairman of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, oblispolkom deputy chairmen and leaders of ministries and departments. The conference discussed the work results of the republic's stockmen in 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan and immediate tasks in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June and October (1980) Plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions contained in his speeches and in his letter to the Tashkentskiy Obkom and Oblispolkom.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

ROMANOV, SHCHERBITSKIY ATTEND PARTY MEETINGS

LD161128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] A report-back and election conference of the Leningradskaya Oblast party organization opened in the Tauride Palace today. The delegates represent a detachment of over half a million communists. At present the report of the obkom is being delivered by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. The conference will define ways of fulfilling the pledges of working people of Leningrad and oblast for the first year of the new 5-year plan.

The same agenda is being worked on at Kiev by a city report-back election party conference. Pledges by the people of Kiev, among other things set out this year the introduction of 250 new products and acquisition of the quality mark for another 700 types of goods. Taking part in the work of the conference is Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Central Committee.

VOLGOGRADSKAYA OBLAST TRADE SHORTCOMINGS EXPOSED

LD160847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 81 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA spot check team V. Popov, grinder setter at the Volzhskiy pipe plant; L. Peets, casing fitter at the Volzhskiy tire plant; G. Ryzhkov, steel smelter at the All-Union Scientific Research, Design and Technological Institute of chemical and petroleum apparatus; and V. Goncharov, PRAVDA correspondent: "Under Cover of a Shortage: The Results of a Spot Check on Volgogradskaya Oblast Stores"]

[Summary] Recently the PRAVDA correspondent's center in Volgograd has received increasingly frequent complaints of shortcomings in trade in industrial goods. Industry is often to blame for this, failing to satisfy orders for particular articles. But not infrequently things which are available at the bases are not to be found on the counters." A spot check on the oblast's stores found artificial shortages in stores of items not in fact in short supply. In some cases the store is sent money from the base instead of goods. "What lies behind this fact? The distribution of goods directly from the base, which is a flagrant violation of Soviet trade rulers." Downtown Volzhskiy does have some exemplary stores. "But the fact remains that both in Volzhskiy and in Volgograd there are many stores where goods in short supply are hidden under the counter and sold only to acquaintances or in response to telephone calls and notes from superior bodies. This is indicated by checks whose results were made known to us in the oblast directorate of the State Trade Inspectorate, and also by employees of the Department for Combating Embezzlements of Socialist Property and Speculation."

Some people found violating trading rules have been punished. "But this approach toward those who seek personal gain from trade is not found everywhere. Not infrequently the intriguers are shielded. Insufficient firmness is sometimes displayed toward offenders because their chiefs protect them. With the knowledge of A. Goryunov, chief of the oblast trade administration, a Volgograd store has a special department for goods in short supply, with access restricted to people approved by himself. "The very existence of this department explains its impunity. By obliging the leadership a person insures himself."

"It is to be hoped that local party and Soviet organs will draw appropriate conclusions from such flagrant instances of violations of trade rules in the oblast."

KAZAKH SUPREME COURT HEARS REPORT ON RECIDIVISM

LD160907 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Kazakh SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A Kazakh SSR Supreme Court plenum which has been held heard a report by A.Zh. Zhumazhanov, member of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court, "On progress in the Kazakh SSR court's fulfillment of the USSR Supreme Court resolution of 25 June 1976 'On the Court's Practice in Applying Legislation in the Struggle Against Recidivist Crime'" and reports on this question by the deputy chairman of the Alma-Ata City Court and the Uralskaya Oblast Court.

The plenum noted that the republic's courts are on the whole resolving cases in this category correctly, in accordance with the requirements of the law and the USSR Supreme Court plenum resolution. At the same time there are still a considerable number of shortcomings in the activity of individual courts.

The courts are instructed to increase exactingness as regards making known facts on the past convictions of recidivists, the nature of the crimes they have committed before, the actual length of sentence served for previous crimes and the grounds for release from serving the sentence, bearing in mind that these facts of great significance for the correct application of the criminal law for the newly committed crime.

The plenum demanded that the republic's courts improve the quality of court trials of recidivists' cases, and also the examination of materials on conditional early release from sentence and parole. Courts are advised to conduct all work on combating recidivist crime in coordination with other law enforcement organs and the public and to step up liaison with public organizations and working people's collectives engaged in the reeducation of probationers or in supervising their conduct.

The plenum examined appeals on criminal and civil cases.

The plenum was held under the chairmanship of K.Ye. Mynbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court. Taking part in its work were B.D. Dzhusupov, Kazakh SSR minister of justice, and U.S. Seitov, the republic's prosecutor.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS GOSPLAN CHAIRMAN

LD151723 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment of Comrade T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov to the post of deputy chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh Gosplan.

The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To appoint Comrade Taufik Galeevich Mukhamed-Rakhimov deputy chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh Gosplan.

[Signed] S. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium; I. Dorokhov, member of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the secretary. Alma-Ata Government House, 8 January 1981.

LATVIAN FRUIT, VEGETABLE MINISTER APPOINTED

LD151315 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The Lithuanian SSR union-republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming has been formed by a decree of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Vitautas Nikodemovich Eynoris has been appointed minister.

RSFSR FRUIT, VEGETABLE FARMING MINISTER APPOINTED

LD151601 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 January 1981 front-pages an RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Formation of the RSFSR Union-Republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming." It also publishes a decree "appointing Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Naumov RSFSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming."

ESTONIAN DISSIDENTS NIKLUS, KUKK SENTENCED

WA161045 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Jan 80 p 12

[Text] (TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRAA)--The Estonian opposition leaders Mart Nilus and Juri Kukk were sentenced last Thursday by the supreme court in Tallinn to several years imprisonment. This was announced Friday by Help Central, the exile organization for political prisoners in Estonia, which is in Sweden.

Niklus, 41, a biologist and language teacher, was convicted for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. He was sentenced to 10 years of hard labor at a labor camp, to be followed by internal exile for 5 years.

Kukk, 40, a chemist, was convicted of slandering and defaming the Soviet state and the Soviet social system. He was sentenced to 2 years at a labor camp.

BRIEFS

KIEV OFFICIAL'S SUDDEN DEATH--The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers with deep sorrow announce that Nikolay Petrovich Momotenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee candidate member, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy and chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, died suddenly on 13 January 1981 at the age of 49. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 81 AU]

KAMCHATKA OFFICIAL OUTLINES PLANS FOR OBLAST

SK150750 Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0815 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Today (Boris Petrovich Kashintsev), chairman of the Kamchatskiy Oblispolkom Planning Commission, will tell us about the tasks which lie ahead for workers in the oblast during the current 11th 5-Year Plan:

[Begin Kashintsev recording] Now that the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan is over, there is a great deal of concrete evidence that the people of Kamchatskaya Oblast have achieved, a great deal in improving the economic and social potential of our peninsula. Indeed, during the 10th 5-Year Plan, some 400,000 tons of fish and marine products were caught, surpassing the level of the previous 5-year plan by 260,000 tons. Some 54 million cans of fish products were produced over and above the plan.

Comparing the results achieved in agricultural production during the 9th 5-Year Plan with those achieved during the 10th 5-Year Plan, there was a marked 33 percent increase in production. Furthermore, the oblast fulfilled ahead of schedule the plans for the sale of milk, meat, potatoes and vegetables to the state. During the 10th 5-Year Plan, a total of approximately 360 million rubles in capital investments were spent on the construction of housing, and almost 1 million square meters of housing was built.

A great deal was achieved in this oblast. However, now that the 11th 5-Year Plan is upon us--and this is the year of the 26th party congress--I must stress that during the course of the 11th 5-Year Plan many highly complex problems have to be resolved. Examining the main tasks which lie ahead of us and the question of further improving the standard of living of Kamchatskaya Oblast's population both culturally and materially, we must look at the ever increasing demands being made on all dynamic areas of production. In particular, we must increase the efficiency and quality of work by all workers and teams in the economy.

Today I would like to outline the key directions and stress several developmental aspects and basic points which demand special attention. What needs to be done in the industrial sector? First and foremost, it is planned to increase production in all areas of the industrial sector by approximately 80 million rubles worth and to increase labor productivity by 90 percent by the end of 1985. It is also planned to produce approximately 200 million cans of products by 1985, and this can only be achieved if further developments and improvements are made in the fishing industry by finding new fishing expedition areas, using new, up-to-date fishing equipment, reconstructing existing facilities and constructing new industrial complexes. A total of approximately R500 million will be allocated to finance the development of various branches of the fishing industry, R100 million of which will be utilized for the construction of housing, resulting in approximately 200,000 square meters intended solely for the use of workers of the fishing industry. Also included will be kindergartens for 1,600 children, a hospital and a club for 300 members.

During the 5-year period there will be an increase in the number of fishing vessels and the capacity of ship repair plants will increase 1.2-fold. It is planned to increase energy supplies by 1.5 times. Construction of the fourth stage of the TET No 1 and the first stage of the TET No 2 will be started. The new diesel electric station will be expanded and made ready for power production. The construction of electricity power supply networks is now being planned.

It is planned to further develop all branches of industry under the auspices of the [word indistinct] executive committee. The meat and dairy industry will be further developed. Meat combines will be built at Ust-Bolsheretsk and Ust-Kamchatsk, a meat and tallow combine will be built in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy and a meat combine will be constructed in a new village in Yelizovskiy Rayon. Reindeer slaughterhouses will be constructed at (Ostori) and (Slausom) villages.

A dairy will be built in Petropavlovsk, and when it is completed it will provide every inhabitant of Kamchatskaya Oblast with 135 kilograms of milk, 30 kilograms of meat, 280 eggs, 110 kilograms of potatoes and 50 kilograms of vegetables. New highly mechanized sovkhozes will be established in Ust-Bolsheretsk and Milkovskiy rayons. The new broiler poultry factory and the second stage of the [words indistinct] combine will be completed by 1985 [words indistinct]. Some R520 million in capital investments will be allocated for the construction of housing throughout the oblast, and 1.26 million square meters of housing will be made ready for habitation by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan. This will mean that there will be approximately 12 square meters of living space per person [words indistinct].

Sales turnover will increase by 20 percent by 1985. The measures adopted to improve public services for the population will mean an expansion of the public services network. A great deal of attention is being devoted to the construction of cultural projects. Educational institutions for 12,000 students will be built, in addition to preschool facilities for approximately 9,000 children, houses of culture, clubs and cinemas with 5,700 seats. Efforts will be made to improve medical facilities, and a hospital for 500 patients and polyclinics for 1,360 patients will be built.

SOROKIN DISCUSSES PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

LD151445 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 9 January publishes on pages 2-3 a 3,200-word article by Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences G. Sorokin under the rubric "Developed Socialism: From Congress to Congress": "Following the Course of Efficiency." Defining production efficiency as a "complex economic and social category" which is "organically linked with production relations and the objective laws of the development of the socialist economy," Sorokin stresses that under the conditions of developed socialism "growing economic efficiency is the main source of the formation of resources for improving prosperity and expanding socialist production." While noting that the improvement of production efficiency has had a positive effect on the national economy, Sorokin nonetheless points out that "unfortunately a number of sectors have allowed a lag in labor productivity growth, make insufficiently effective use of earmarked resources and reduce waste and losses of metal and fuel only slowly. The return on fixed capital has fallen." The article goes on to outline the measures for raising production efficiency envisaged in the draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990" and notes that "the further raising of production efficiency is the tireless advance into the communist future". While emphasizing that "relatively limited manpower resources, the insufficient productivity of available equipment, the limited nature of developed energy and raw-material resources and agricultural land on the one hand and rapidly growing social requirements on the other inevitably advance the need for the all-round raising of production efficiency as the only means of resolving the contradiction between the constant growth of requirements and available means of satisfying them."

Mentioning that socialism "is achieving victory" in the competition between socialism and capitalism "thanks to the more effective activity in all sectors of the national economy," the article discusses in conclusion the importance of the intensification of production, noting that "in the eighties profound transformations must be effected in the most important sphere of people's activity--labor--and its organization must be raised to a higher level."

RSFSR AGRICULTURE MINISTRY, RAYKOMS CRITICIZED

LD151207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 2

[Special correspondents V. Posokhov, Ye. Sosnin report: "Without Haste"]

[Text] Tulskeya Oblast--The land of the Tula region has served the plowman for many centuries. It responds to care and rewards with a lavish harvest those who cherish it like a priceless treasure and help it regain its strength. And the people here are skilled craftsmen famed throughout the country. "However difficult things may be," said G. Trushin, chairman of Dubenskiy Rayon's Zavety Lenina Kolkhoz, sharing his thoughts, "as long as we do not forget about our wet-nurse--the land--success will come without fail."

Quite recently this farm was considered "difficult." Some people said: What can you get out of this loamy soil? But once they really put their backs into it this was the result: over the 5-year period every kolkhoz worker has doubled his output of produce. All the targets were met.

The production of produce is increasing throughout Dubenskiy Rayon as a whole too. The average annual gross grain harvest has increased here 40 percent as compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Last year a number of farms, by using advanced agricultural practices, obtained up to 120-140 quintals of potatoes per hectare on heavy soils, which is 3 times the oblast level.

There are several farms in Tulskeya Oblast whose workers display a model exemplary attitude. For example, the collectives of the Zybino Sovkhoz and of the Novaya Zhizn, Lenin and 8 Mart kolkhozes obtain big harvests of all crops every year, they are stepping up milk and meat production, building houses and cultural centers and are successfully resolving the cadres problem. It has become the rule for them to thresh up to 30-40 quintals of grain per sown hectare.

The experience of these stalwarts indicates that there are great reserves. But in this case it also serves as a reproach. For over the oblast as a whole favorable opportunities are not always utilized in the best way. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the countryside of Tulskeya Oblast was allocated over R1 billion of capital investment--50 percent more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan. Deliveries of mineral fertilizers, equipment and other resources were considerably increased. However, the return from fields and livestock units has not increased as it should have. And what is more, a number of sectors have fallen back. For example in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan the average annual output of grain crops has diminished in the oblast. Their yield has dropped. The gross harvest of sugar beet has fallen 13 percent and output of vegetables has decreased. Because of the serious laggardness of the fodder base great difficulties have come about in livestock raising: Fodder procurement per standard head of livestock has decreased from 15 to 10 quintals of fodder units over the 5-year period. During this period the cow population has increased very little and its productivity has declined. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Bogoroditskiy, Kimovskiy and a number of other rayons are clearly backsliding. Yasnogorskiy Rayon, for example, has dropped back to its prewar level in cereal yield, harvesting only about six quintals of grain per hectare.

What then is happening in the oblast's agriculture?

The reasons for this phenomena are complicated. In particular the difficult weather conditions of recent years and certain other objective factors have had their effect. But it seems that it is not these which exert the crucial influence. [paragraph continues]

As the facts cogently show, one of the main reasons is a shortcoming in the style and method of obkom and oblispolkom leadership in the agrarian sector of the economy, the incorrect use of land, poor organization of matters, frequent absence of needed executive discipline and of personal responsibility for the assigned sector of work.

In April 1978 an obkom plenum took place at which there was frank discussion of serious miscalculations in the conduct of agriculture and at which the task was set of ensuring an abrupt change in its development. Special attention was paid to a key sector--arable farming. The need to raise the standard of leadership of the rural economy and to act more concretely and purposefully was pointed out to party, soviet and economic organs. However time has shown that the obkom and the oblispolkom, too, have not succeeded in completely changing attitudes and in achieving implementation of what was mapped out. In a recent speech, obkom First Secretary I. Yunak admitted that "many important questions on further improving the fertility of the land, increasing the production of grain and row crops, strengthening the fodder base and on this basis increasing the productivity of livestock and poultry are being implemented extremely unsatisfactorily."

What then is hampering the realization of scheduled tasks and the rectification of matters? According to many party and economic workers in the oblast, it is primarily the absence of a consistent course in the development of agriculture, poor organization and poor monitoring of the implementation of decisions, and shortcomings in work with cadres. In 1978 extensive measures were approved in every farm, rayon and throughout the oblast as a whole for the development of agriculture. The time which has elapsed since then shows that both the targets themselves and their material and technical backup were compiled and apportioned to rayons and farms to a large extent only formally. As a result a number of targets were not fulfilled.

For instance, consider Kurkinskiy Rayon, field cultivation here which has of late been in a state of stagnation needs special care.

"The rayon's plan for the sale of grain crops, for instance, has been increased by 50 percent," the rayon First Secretary V. Goryachev says, "but supplies of mineral fertilizers have been halved."

The rayon has attempted to remind people about its needs. In May 1979 Kurkinskiy Raykom sent a letter to the obkom, the oblispolkom and oblast agricultural administration requesting that the state of affairs be investigated and that assistance be given to the rayon. No definite reply was forthcoming. A year later they were forced to repeat their letter.

This is not the only instance of an inattentive attitude to the needs of arable farming and people's requests. A course has been implemented in the oblast which has not been conducive to the strengthening of the crop-growing sectors. In the apportionment of capital investments a noticeable preference has been given to the construction of large stockraising complexes and livestock units to the detriment of the development of field cultivation. Moreover the assimilation of the vast resources invested in the construction of stockraising premises is excessively protracted. Thus dairy complexes in Kamenskiy Rayon's Korov Kolkhoz, Volovski Rayon's Pamyat Lenina Kolkhoz, Belevskiy Rayon's Novy Mir Kolkhoz and other kolkhozes have now been under construction for 5 years. Tens of millions of rubles are tied up. But at the same time through a shortage of resources the fertility of the land is declining, soil acidity is high, there is a shortage of equipment and there is no possibility of transporting organic fertilizer onto the fields. The deadlines for fieldwork are being greatly extended. Over one-tenth of winter crops are sown using substandard seeds. Almost one-fifth of them are resown annually.

Instances of mismanagement are also encountered. On the Plodoprom Trust's sovkhoses four sets of storehouse refrigeration equipment, valued at R320,000, have been lying around unused for several years now and are falling into disrepair. To date no one has been called strictly to account for that.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum noted that it is important to continue to provide agriculture with major capital investment and physical resources. "At the same time," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his plenum speech, "we must sharply increase our exactingness so that the allotted resources, mineral fertilizers and machinery are used sensibly and economically on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and produce the maximum return." The party demands a profound examination of the reasons for the insufficiently effective use of resources and it demands the adoption of measures to eliminate laggardness. This has a most direct bearing on the state of affairs in Tulskaia Oblast too.

Occasionally there are attempts to correct shortcomings in organizational work and imperfection in the methods and style of agricultural leadership in oblast and rayon organizations by reshuffling cadres and by punishments which are not always valid. A widespread replacement of farm managers and experts is underway. In the last 5 years alone, 164 sovkhos directors and 173 kolkhoz chairmen--80 percent of the total number--have been replaced, and practically all rayon agricultural administration chiefs have been replaced. Moreover, upwards of 33 percent of workers have been dismissed for "having failed to provide leadership." The following detail is caution-provoking: In a number of sovkhoses and kolkhozes, the helm of management has, within a brief period, changed hands twice and in some cases even three times. Thus the experienced economic manager N. Goryachev once worked as director of the Teplo-Ogarevskiy Rayon's Askra Sovkhos. An upturn was underway. He was then transferred to become chief of Palvskiy Rayon's agricultural administration.

Goryachev did not have time to adapt properly to his new role before he again found himself in charge of a farm, but of another one this time, and I. Kryuchkov, former first secretary of the Volovskiy Raykom was moved to the administration. This leader only worked for 10 months. He was replaced by V. Novikov, director of Zaokskiy Rayon's Dmitrovskiy Sovkhos, who was dismissed 4 months later "for losing his sense of responsibility for his allotted work."

The rate at which middle-echelon specialists and cadres are replaced is high. Thus almost 50 percent of department managers work no more than 1-3 years at their posts.

The wave of replacements has not bypassed party workers either. In the last 6 years in the oblast over 70 raykom and gorkom secretaries have been replaced, which is a greater number than their sum total. There were a number of hasty changes made here. Over this period the Yasnogorskiy Raykom has already had three leaders. Four secretaries were replaced in the Aleksin Gorkom. Incidentally, even rayispolkom chairmen and agricultural administration chiefs do not last long here.

A number of communists--leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhoses--expressed anxiety about the use of methods of administration by mere injunction which flourish in the solution of economic issues. Certain party committees usurp the functions of agricultural organs and do not heed experts' opinions. Thus, the Suvorovskiy Raykom decided to dismiss Ye. Samokhin, chairman of the Suvorov Kolkhoz. But the oblast agricultural administration commission found that such a step was unfounded. And N. Stepanichev, chief of the rayon agricultural administration, gave the kolkhoz chairman a positive reference. However, the raykom did not take that into account. A few days later the same N. Stepanichev was compelled to sign a quite different character reference. Ye. Samokhin was soon dismissed from duty.

This event is not unique. Not so long ago the oblast agricultural administration sent the obkom a note requesting that such facts be investigated and not be allowed to recur. However, no reaction has been forthcoming.

This is how V. Matokhin, director of Yefremovskiy Rayon's Lavrovo Sovkhoz describes the practice of work with people which has taken shape here: "...Little educational work is being conducted within the apparatus of party, soviet and administrative organs on a humane attitude to farm managers whose role is being belittled and instances of over-familiarity, unwarranted insults and the vilification of a manager not only as a leader but as a person have been allowed to occur.

Such a situation disturbs communists, of course.

The Tulskeya Obkom is in the center which directs the efforts of many organizations in developing kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in the implementation of scheduled plans on work with people. However, by all accounts, the obkom's sections responsible for agriculture and for work with cadres have still not acquired the ability to analyze questions in depth, to implement outlined measures consistently and treat people with consideration. At the August 1980 obkom plenum, communists raised the question of the bureaucratic, formal style of leadership. Nevertheless, the situation has still not been corrected.

It goes without saying that the serious shortcomings in the development of Tulskeya Oblast's agriculture are, to a certain extent, the result of feeble influence on the state of affairs by the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture and certain of the republic's other departments. The imbalance in the distribution of capital investments, the imperfect nature of zonal systems of arable farming, the neglect of seed growing and of a number of other questions require self-critical evaluation and solution by the ministry's leaders.

Big tasks face Tulskeya Oblast's rural workers in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The key to solving them lies in improving the style and method of leadership of the agrarian sector of the economy.

DECREE CHANGES NAME OF TURKMEN ASSOCIATION

LD091503 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Ashkhabad, 31 Dec--The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

Change the Turkmen SSR agrarian-industrial association for the production, procurement, processing and sale of vegetables, potatoes, melons and fruit and berry crops into the Turkmen SSR Union Republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Economy.

[Signed] B. Yazkuliyeu, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEKISTAN AGRONOMISTS

LD160909 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Agronomist's Lofty Duty: From the Republic's Agronomists' Conference"]

[Excerpts] The problems of the further improvement of the agrotechnical service in the light of the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's letter to the participants in the all-union agronomists' conference were examined on 5 January at a republic agronomists' conference in Tashkent.

Taking part in the conference were leaders of ministries and departments, farms and associations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz agronomists, scientists and party, soviet and economic organ workers.

The conference was opened by L.I. Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

A.A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture, delivered a report.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference. The recent all-union agronomists' conference in Moscow is a graphic expression of the CPSU Central Committee's concern for specialists and for the further development of our arable farming, he said. This forum of agronomists has been given a special businesslike mood by the warm greetings of profound content sent by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, whose wise advice and wishes will help to activate and improve the standard of all work in agriculture.

The party constantly keeps its attention focused on questions of agrarian policy--an important place is allocated to them in the draft 11th 5-Year Plan. In this period Uzbekistan's agricultural workers will be faced with new and broader tasks and their solution is possible only on the paths of the intensification of the unswerving growth of land fertility and the yield of cotton, grain, fodder and other crops. The agronomists--the specialists and organizers of agricultural production--are called on to head this business.

The agronomist is the chief technician in arable farming, an active fighter for scientific and technical progress in agriculture. "It is a matter of honor for every agronomist to bear with dignity the honorable title of legislator of the field, to be a pace-setter in the struggle for high standards, for improvements in arable farming's productivity and stability," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's letter to the participants in the all-union agronomists' conference says.

Dwelling on the urgent tasks of Uzbekistan's agrotechnical service, Sh.R. Rashidov stressed that the party committees and soviet and agricultural organs are called on to render all-round aid and support to agronomists in their work to improve land fertility and improve the organization of agricultural production.

MARCHUK ON BENEFITS OF INVESTMENTS IN SCIENCE

LD160801 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[T. Dyakonova interview with Academician G.I. Marchuk, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology: "Rungs of Progress"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] What sort of prospects does scientific and technical progress open up for the national economy of the country and the RSFSR in the 11th 5-Year Plan?

[Answer] The extremely long and detailed section of the CPSU Central Committee draft relating to the development of science and the acceleration of technical progress in the next 5-year periods is based not only on a mighty economic, but also scientific potential. Our country is entering the eighties with the sort of base that ensures the conditions for fundamental research in absolutely every field of human knowledge. A considerable contribution has been made to this by the labor of scientists themselves, who creatively fulfill the party's decisions. That is also the way they have worked on the specific tasks set by the 25th congress: expanding and deepening studies of the laws of nature and society, increasing science's contribution to solving topical problems of building the material and technical base of communism, and accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy.

I will cite just a few of the most characteristic figures: In 1980 75 percent of the annual increase in profits in industry was obtained through the introduction of new equipment. And the costs of introduction are now recovered in 2 years and 9 months, which is more than twice as fast as actual capital investments pay for themselves. This means that spending on science and new technology is the most profitable means of increasing the efficiency of all social production. In what terms is this efficiency expressed? In the 10th 5-Year Plan the sectors of industry that developed at preferential rates were those that determine scientific and technical progress: the chemical, petrochemical, electronics, instrument making, motor vehicle and other sectors. On average each year 3,500 new types of equipment, apparatus, instruments and materials were assimilated and entered series production. The introduction of progressive industrial processes and means of mechanizing and automating production expanded considerably. Over this period in industry about 60,000 mechanized flow and automatic lines began operating and 25,000 sections, shops and production facilities were comprehensively mechanized and automated.

The new machines and equipment, progressive techniques and new methods of production organization have naturally improved the whole technical standard of production. In ferrous metallurgy, for instance, the production of rolls of sheet transformer steel with a heat-resistant and electrically insulating coating and low wattage losses has been organized. In nonferrous metallurgy the problem of introducing highly productive equipment to exploit the alluvial deposits of rare minerals in northern areas of the country has been solved. In machine building a series of rotary excavators with a capacity of up to 5,000 cubic meters per hour has been assimilated; they make it possible to increase labor productivity by 50-100 percent....

The same period has also seen the implementation of a whole package of measures which, while reducing losses of agricultural raw materials and produce during storage, will help conserve their quality. There are new types of covering, automatic temperature and moisture control and much else besides.

One very important thing is the fact that THE SCALE OF THE UTILIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY INCREASED CONSIDERABLY OVER THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN [passage published in boldface]. [paragraph continues]

And the 11th 5-Year Plan, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has noted, is to embody the latest achievements of economic, scientific and technical thinking and all our experience. That is precisely what the section of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress relating to the development of science and the acceleration of technical progress represents.

[Question] These are achievements based on fundamental research. Maybe research carried out 20-30 years ago, or even more? It is the results of their introduction that make it possible to set science profound and huge new tasks in the 11th 5-Year Plan?

[Answer] Certainly. Life has already proved quite definitely that a scientific discovery comes on average 5-10 years before its technical embodiment. So that today, as we embark on fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, in the field of science we must think in terms of 1990. It is exceptionally important for the national economy's development and the rational utilization of natural resources to conceive and imagine the future of science in 10 years' time. It is precisely new theoretical developments that subsequently have the most revolutionary impact on society as a whole, on the development of production forces, and on scientific and technical progress.

Incidentally, when scientists discovered the structure of the atomic nucleus and looked right into its depths, no one thought that this would be the basis for the creation of what is now one of the most important fields of technology--the nuclear power industry, on whose rate of development society's well-being even now substantially depends. A hundred years ago algebraists "stumbled on" the extremely simple binary arithmetic, which as a result made it possible to develop electronic computers. It now plays a great role in all spheres of human activity. And what about the exploration of outer space, which has begun before the very eyes of each of us? And the birth of laser equipment? There is a multitude of similar examples, but the sources of real discoveries are formulas and elementary reactions....

In the 11th 5-Year Plan and the period through 1990 the front of research in many important areas of modern science and technology is to be considerably broadened. This is dictated primarily by the need to develop new fields of fundamental and applied research such as molecular biology and genetics, immunology, robotics, nuclear and thermonuclear [fusion] energy, laser and cryogenic technology.

[Question] There must be key elements in future scientific discoveries? Elements on whose solution the focal problems of technical progress depend?

[Answer] There are both "elements" and "focuses". But before going into their nature, mention must be made of the peculiarities in the present development of the country's national economy which make it necessary to consider the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress from a particular angle.

The point is that many of the world's developed countries, the USSR included, are currently in the process of switching from the traditional extensive method of economic development to the intensive method--that is, from simply increasing the number of working people and creating more and more production capacities, to increasing production with enlisting new manpower resources and using practically the same premises.

The process of this transition is very complex, and that goes for the RSFSR as well, of course. It is based on three objective factors.

First of all there is the decline in the increase of the able-bodied population, which is associated with the indirect consequences of the war. Next there are the difficulties with natural resources. [paragraph continues]

Those resources in accessible conditions are now to a considerable extent exhausted and the process of extracting the raw materials has become more complicated. In particular, the average depth of oil wells has doubled in the last 20 years, and coal mines, pits and quarries are all getting deeper. Finally, the third factor: Energy is becoming the main factor in the development of production.

Thus one of the main, focal problems of scientific and technical progress is the thorough processing of raw materials and fuller recovery of valuable constituents. For instance, we now recover slightly less than half the raw material from oil strata. Taking into account the tremendous volume of oil extraction in the RSFSR alone, each additional percentage point recovered means hundreds of millions of rubles for the national economy.

The power industry is an equally focal problem of scientific and technical progress. For the rate of the power industry's development determines the economy's development: The rate of development of the national product approximately matches the power industry's level of development. Small wonder then that our main concern today is to develop the fuel and energy complex.

Our country has great energy resources--above all oil and gas reserves. You need only mention the West Siberian deposits--Surgut, Urengoy, Medvezhye, Yamal. The new trend is toward making wider use of coal in the country's energy balance.

In recent years there has increasingly often been mentioned the Kansk-Achinsk coals, reserves of which are enormous: In the long term it is proposed to bring 10 powerful power stations into operation there. Their energy will go primarily to develop Siberia itself.

In the European part of the RSFSR an energy shortage can be observed right now: A perfectly natural situation since natural resources there have been worked and recovered for a very long time. So there is just one way out--to develop high-powered nuclear power stations. This path will increase steadily in the power industry in general.

But it must also be remembered that in its turn the energy shortage is itself also providing new impetus for the development of new energy-saving technologies making it possible to improve the whole country's energy balance. In nuclear power stations, for instance, we have begun making 1-gigawatt reactors and constructing 1.5-gigawatt power units [energobloki]. Capacities at heat and power stations are also increasing, while at the same time unit fuel expenditure is decreasing. The preferential growth of electricity generation in the 10th 5-Year Plan at hydroelectric and nuclear power stations ensured a substantial decrease in ideal fuel expenditure. Nuclear power stations with fast-breeder reactors, which themselves reproduce nuclear fuel, are now being created.

[Question] Production automation is the main linchpin of a labor-saving technical policy. This problem is clearly assuming special significance under the new conditions?

[Answer] Primarily because modern automation is impossible and inconceivable without computer equipment. A ramified network of computer centers is in operation in the RSFSR, various control systems are being widely created and the transition to third-generation computers is being completed. At the same time objective analysis of the development of this whole sphere shows that two completely new trends have clearly emerged for the next 10-15 years.

First of all, the appearance of so-called microprocessors. These are extremely cheap and small microelectronic computer devices that make it possible and economically advantageous to automate each individual machine tool, machine or even domestic appliance and give it a very high "intellectual level." The commissioning of whole complexes based on microprocessors will make it possible to automate the control of both industrial processes and complex equipment and also to automate planning, design and research work. The significance of the microprocessor can be compared to the appearance of electricity or nuclear power.

The second trend is the creation of powerful collectively used computer centers. A network of small computers that work simultaneously and independently is connected to them by means of communications lines, which will increase the efficiency with which the equipment is used and, moreover, will make automation itself far cheaper and improve its quality.

Both these trends require that the whole technical policy associated with developing new computers be structured in a new way, that research in the field of computer mathematics and programming be expedited and that, of course, the appropriate cadres be trained in good time.

[Question] The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress pays great attention to machine building--the foundation of all sectors of the national economy. In what directions are scientists working here?

[Answer] First of all, a struggle is being waged to improve machines' reliability and durability: Use is being made of new alloys, anticorrosion and strengthening coatings, powder metallurgy, and much else besides. In particular, new types of rolled metal products made from corrosion-resistant steels and bimetals are being created. New industrial processes are under development which also make it possible to improve machines' quality and reliability and to reduce metal expenditure.

Suffice it to say that each ton of goods produced by means of powder metallurgy provides a saving over the year of about R1,500, and anticorrosion coatings increase equipment life 3-4 times over.

Finally, let us note that science and technology are faced with the extremely important task of creating fundamentally new equipment and technological processes based on using blast energy, laser radiation, pulsed electromagnetic fields and various new physical phenomena. By using blast energy, for instance, it is possible to obtain synthetic diamonds and other superhard materials, and also bimetallic and multilayer materials that cannot be produced at all by traditional methods. And all without using complex equipment.

[Question] Complaints are heard regarding the imperfection of the economic machinery "attendant on" the process of introducing scientific achievements into production: Nowadays the process is not all that swift. We expect faster scientific and technical progress from the 11th 5-Year Plan. Surely considerable reserves must also lie in the actual introduction process?

[Answer] We still pay insufficient attention to the system of material incentives for this process. To a considerable extent such a system for workers proves its worth, since it is precisely connected with the fulfillment of specific production targets. As for the leaders, engineering and technical personnel and management personnel who are primarily responsible for introducing new equipment into production, it would seem to be necessary to make the provision of incentives for them directly dependent on the results of introducing scientific and technical achievements. In that case the fulfillment of the basic plan production indicators would be just one condition for incentives for that category of working people. The second essential condition would be the saving of manpower resources, fuel, electricity and raw materials and the attainment of high output quality.

And the source of the incentives must be the sum saved by improving all these factors. In the process the possibility emerges of considerably accelerating scientific and technical progress, since each of the four indicators I mentioned can, as a rule, be improved by using the achievements of science and technology.

[Question] "Russian might will increase through Siberia..." run the words of the great Lomonosov. What will typify scientific Siberia in the 11th 5-Year Plan and what will be its contribution to accelerating scientific and technical progress? And the Far East's contribution?

[Answer] It will be recalled that almost 75 percent of the country's total mineral and fuel and energy resources, more than half the hydroelectric power resources, a considerable proportion of the nonferrous metal ores, about half the industrial timber reserves, more than half the fresh water reserves and 20 percent of the land suitable for agriculture are concentrated in that vast region. That is why the significance of Siberia and the Far East for our motherland's future cannot be overestimated.

According to economists' calculations, labor productivity there is almost 20 percent higher than the union average. What is it based on? First, the high concentration and combination of natural raw material reserves, which make it easier to create particularly large and comprehensive production facilities. Second, the high quality of the natural resources (rich seams of coal and ore, big oil and gas deposits, quality timber). Third, the availability of vacant areas of poor land: They can be used for construction and the extraction and processing of raw materials; the availability of cheap energy and sufficient water resources to create energy- and water-intensive production facilities substantially superior in their technical and economic indicators to analogous production facilities in other regions of the country.

Practice and research show that the development of Siberia and the Far East is economically expedient from this viewpoint. For instance, an oil well there costs three times as much, but provides five or six times the output obtained in other regions. In the Kuzbass construction and installation work is more expensive but the coal lies nearer the surface and the seams are thicker, and Kuznetsk coal is twice as cheap as Donets coal.

So that is why a regional scientific and technical policy is needed there, not merely the duplication of solutions that suit other regions. Things that are advantageous there are a high degree of production concentration and higher unit capacities in equipment for superpowerful heat and powerstations, for the Katek [Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex] coal pits, for laying gas pipelines. Siberia needs fundamentally new technologies for the comprehensive processing of multicomponent polymetallic ores and totally new types of raw materials. Scientific and technical progress must be the foundation of a labor-saving policy there and a means of improving the efficiency of all sectors of the national economy.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan Siberia accounted for the entire increase in oil production, almost all the increase in natural gas production and a considerable amount of the increased production in the timber, pulp and paper and energy-intensive chemical industries. And while over the next 5 years the industrial production of the country as a whole is to increase 26-28 percent, the figure set for Siberia is higher--production is to increase 50 percent.

Today Siberia's future is determined by the large-scale, long-term programs for its socioeconomic development. These are designed to cover two or three 5-year plans. Each major national economic project under Siberian conditions is a tremendous complex of new tasks for science and technology. What is needed here is a quest for fundamentally different approaches and solutions in order, on the one hand, to increase production and improve labor productivity and, on the other, to save natural and material resources and minimize damage to the environment.

The scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department have already formulated more than 30 scientific programs. These cover the focal problems of utilizing the eastern region's mineral, land, timber and water resources: developing major national economic complexes--the West Siberian oil and gas complex, the Kuzbass, the Katek, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, the Baykal-Amur railroad zone, Lake Baykal, the Angara-Yenisey territorial production complex and those of other regions.

All these programs have been integrated in a single program--"the comprehensive assimilation of Siberia's natural resources" or simply the "Siberia" program--based on the achievements of all the fundamental research by scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department. A similar program has also been elaborated for the Far East. Thus the ways and methods of "increasing the might" are absolutely clear: implementing the comprehensive programs.

Our country, especially the RSFSR, has tremendous resources--scientific potential, Soviet people's intellectual wealth, the plan system in running the economy, the guiding party leadership. All these offer real conditions for our society's progress and for increasing our well-being.

BRIEFS

NEW UKRAINIAN SCIENTIFIC CENTER--The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have examined the activity of the scientific centers of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and measures aimed at raising the efficiency of their work and role in control over scientific-technical progress in individual regions of the republic. A decision was adopted to form the northwestern scientific center of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences to cover Rovenskaya, Kiyevskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Vinnitskaya, Khmel'nitskaya, Cherkasskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts. The Dnepropetrovsk Scientific Center of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has been renamed 'Pridneprovskiy,' and the Kharkov center Northeastern. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 10 Jan 81 AU]

SOLAR ENERGY CENTER--Construction of the country's first experimental center for solar energy utilization for industrial purposes has begun on the southern slopes of the Crimean Mountains near Alushta. Elements, assemblies and systems transforming solar energy into heat will be tested in the main block with solar collectors rising over it. The research, carried out jointly with a number of scientific and design establishments in the country, has as its objective developing within the next few years the technology to use solar energy in the national economy. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 14 Jan 81 AU]

LVOV SCIENCE SEMINAR--An all-union seminar on science-production integration under the conditions of developed socialism opened in Lvov on 13 January under the auspices of the USSR and Ukrainian academies of sciences, Lvovskiy Obkom and the Western Scientific Center of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Academician Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, opened the seminar. Dobrik, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Lvovskiy Obkom first secretary, delivered a report on party leadership over the process of science-production integration in the region. Representatives of fraternal republics in the country, scientists, party, soviet and economic workers will discuss current problems concerning coordinating the activity of scientific establishments and production and will exchange experiences for 3 days. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 14 Jan 81 AU]

CENTRAL TV RELAY--People living in many mountain settlements in central Tyan Shan have started receiving TV programs from Moscow, thanks to a new station receiving the Orbita-3 program directly from a communications satellite. TV reception has also been improved in other parts of Kirgizia. Reliable reception of certain programs has been secured for 96 percent of the republic's population. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, TV viewing will be secured for all the people of the mountain region. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 11 Jan 81 LD]

OGARKOV, USTINOV ADDRESS GENERAL STAFF CONFERENCE

LD161120 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 2

[Col P. Mochalov, Col Eng B. Lyapkalo report: "Improving Troop Control"]

[Text] The 18th USSR Armed Forces General Staff party conference has taken place. Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, delivered a report on the state of and measures to further improve organizational and political work to heighten combat readiness and improve troop control in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands.

Past years, the keynote speaker noted, have confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy elaborated at the 24th and 25th party congresses. Our country's economic and defense potential has increased considerably. A major new step has been taken in developing the entire national economy and resolving great and important social tasks. Supported by this firm foundation, the party is advancing an even grander program of communist building for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the period to 1990. One of the most important conditions for the successful implementation of the party's long-term programs is the further improvement of planning and of the style and methods of management, the heightening of efficiency and the development of cadres' creativity and initiative.

It is obvious that all this also bears a direct relation to all our defense affairs, the keynote speaker went on to say, and has a direct influence on the direction and conditions for further development and improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces and on all our work. Penetrating the essence of the large-scale plans outlined by the party, our party organization and the entire personnel of the General Staff and Defense Ministry's central directorates unanimously approve and wholly support the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990."

While aiming--as before--the main forces and resources toward peaceful building and increasing the Soviet people's well-being, our party Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the same time keep questions of strengthening the country's defense constantly at the center of their attention. The forces of imperialism and reaction headed by the United States and its accomplice China are striving by any means to wreck the process of relaxation of international tension which has been set in motion in the world. Therefore our party, the keynote speaker stressed, teaches us high political vigilance and makes increased demands on the combat readiness of Soviet Armed Forces.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov further noted that in recent years the scale of the tasks being tackled by the General Staff has expanded, the quality of their solutions has improved and in this connection the influence of the work done on all aspects of the life and activity of the armed forces has intensified. Here considerable credit belongs to the party organizations, communists and the entire personnel of the General Staff. Most party organizations have worked with purpose and initiative, since the publication of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Ideological work has noticeably livened up, its scientific standard has risen and it has become more concrete and businesslike.

However along with the successes, the keynote speaker said further, there have also unfortunately been shortcomings in our activity. These were quite correctly mentioned in communists' speeches at the party report and election meetings in the directorates.

The report devoted serious attention to improving cadres' work style and troop leadership methods. The main guidelines for improving this work are clearly laid down in L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th congress and in the instructions of Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov. In the light of these demands the standard of all organizational work and the businesslike and efficient operation of all links must be sharply raised. It is necessary to generalize and more actively introduce progressive methods and advanced experience from the management system, to develop to the utmost initiative, creativity and party principle-mindedness among our cadres and to wage an unrelenting struggle against instances of formalism, departmentalism and parochial tendencies. In our practical work, especially in tackling major and multiple tasks, it is our duty to fully master and make broad use of the method of comprehensive targeted programs.

In conclusion the keynote speaker drew the conference delegates' attention to the need to improve communication with troops, to have a better knowledge of the state of affairs at local level and to adopt measures to eliminate shortcomings more expeditiously. Work with cadres must be carried out on a constant basis, and to a higher standard and their selection, placement, training and education must be improved. It is necessary to look well ahead and foresee possible qualitative changes in good time in order to refine our views in time and resolutely eliminate everything outmoded and obsolete retarding the development of our armed forces.

A report on the work of the party commission of the General Staff Political Department was delivered by Col N.N. Spiridonov, secretary of the party commission.

The following communists spoke in the debate on the reports: V.I. Varennikov, V.Ya. Abolins, V.G. Filimonov, A.I. Belov, S.F. Kolosov, B.M. Yablokov, Yu. A. Sysoyev and M.P. Lebedev, who analysed the problems of further heightening combat readiness and expressed a number of critical remarks concerning cadres' style of activity, their responsibility for work entrusted to them and the increased demands on party members to fulfill their party and service duty.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, delivered a long speech at the party conference. He conveyed to the delegates combat greetings from Marshal of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

An outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin and the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev makes an invaluable contribution to the creative development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and to the practice of communist building in the USSR. Our country's working people and army and navy servicemen connect with his name achievements in strengthening the economic, political and defense might of our motherland and in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has clearly and graphically expressed the tremendous significance which he attaches to defense questions. "...There are two things," he said, "which have always been and will be very close to my heart, which have always been and will be an object of chief concern for me. These are bread for the people and security for the country."

The defense minister noted that the General Staff party conference is being held at a portentous time. The Soviet people have embarked on the work shift for the 11th 5-Year Plan. It has begun in an atmosphere of great labor and political enthusiasm in our country generated by the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

There remains, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, said, one and a half months until the opening of the congress. It will review the past 5-year period, set the party's tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and outline the Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990. [paragraph continues]

The CPSU Central Committee draft on this question is currently being extensively discussed by our country's working people and armed forces servicemen and is at the center of attention of the fraternal socialist countries' peoples and of the public throughout the world.

Soviet people and our friends abroad see in this very important document an impressive program for communist creation and the steady improvement of the people's well-being. Our enemies, on the other hand, try to discredit and belittle its significance and to distort its content and sow doubts as to the realism of the goals and tasks it sets.

The enemies of peace and socialism, the speaker stressed, have frequently resorted to similar actions in the past. However, their gloomy predictions have always failed utterly. The same unenviable fate awaits the present "prophets" in the West. The Soviet people invariably implement everything which Lenin's party has outlined and continues to outline.

The eighties will undoubtedly become years of great new achievements for the land of the soviets and a major new stage on its path to communism. A guarantee of this is the businesslike discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft and the Soviet people's unanimous approval and warm support for the party's Leninist political course.

This course, the defense minister said, is clear and firm. Its vitality and strength lie in loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the fact that it wholly accords with the vital interests of the Soviet people and of all the peoples of the world and serves the consolidation of international security. "We want peace for all the peoples," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his new year's greetings to the Soviet people. "Our loyalty to the deals of freedom, justice and progress is unshakable. The Soviet Union resolutely advocates detente and the consolidation of cooperation and says a firm 'no' to the arms race and to the complications and conflicts caused by imperialist policy."

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov then dwelt on the features and main trends of present-day international development. He pointed out that imperialist reaction sees the relaxation of tension as a serious obstacle to its selfish plans and therefore intends to derail it and resurrect the spirit of cold war. The deterioration in the international situation has been caused by a whole series of anti-Soviet and anti-socialist actions undertaken in recent years by aggressive circles in the United States and other NATO countries. Beijing is acting in conjunction with imperialist reaction. Its anti-Sovietism is becoming increasingly malicious and refined. Japanese militarism is rearing its head. Military-political rapprochement between the United States, Japan and China is becoming a reality. Dangerous hotbeds of military confrontations are being created in various parts of the world. Concealed and overt interference by imperialist forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Angola and the countries of the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America is being organized. The imperialists seek to use the utterly false, provocative slogan of the "Soviet military threat" as a cover for all this.

The USSR defense minister stressed that the Communist Party and the Soviet state, while waging a consistent and persistent struggle for peace, the reduction of tension and the curbing of the arms race, constantly focus their attention on questions of ensuring the reliable security of the Soviet Union and its allies and friends. This unity of love of peace and the readiness to deal a resolute rebuff to aggression was bequeathed to us by the great Lenin and forms the foundation of our policy and our military doctrine.

The defense minister devoted great attention in his speech to the role of the Defense Ministry central apparatus, including the General Staff, in maintaining the armed forces' combat readiness at a high level and reliably safeguarding peaceful conditions for communist building. He dwelt on the demands made of generals, admirals and officers who are accorded the lofty honor of serving in the General Staff and on the need for the persistent improvement of their political and specialized knowledge and the purposeful formation and consolidation of lofty political and professional qualities.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov then voiced a number of recommendations for further improving the quality of the work of the General Staff and entire central apparatus of the Defense Ministry. He noted the growing significance of questions like determining the most important tasks and concentrating the main efforts on their solution, ensuring reliable and effective control of the armed forces, improving the planning of the development and preparation of the army and navy and extensively introducing scientific prediction into the practice of the General Staff and entire central apparatus of the Defense Ministry. The defense minister stressed that the party attaches paramount significance to improving the style and methods of leadership on the basis of Lenin's principles of management. It is no accident that the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th congress views this question as a practical task for the 11th 5-Year Plan. The central apparatus of the Defense Ministry and primarily the General Staff must always be a model of precision, organization, irreproachable punctiliousness and high standards in work.

Speaking of high standards in work, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov noted that it presupposes punctiliousness brought to the highest degree of precision and expeditiousness and strict control and constant verification of execution. V.I. Lenin saw in verification of execution. V.I. Lenin saw in verification and control the crux of the entire matter, of all policy, and constantly demanded the painstaking verification of **ACTUAL WORK** [capitalized words published in boldface]. The Leninist style--a living, constructive style imbued with a profoundly scientific nature and a high level of efficiency and aimed at achieving the best end results--is an example to all us communists, the defense minister said. This style utterly rejects subjectivism and complacency and opposes any manifestations of bureaucratism and formalism. Its cornerstone is a high degree of responsibility for the matter in hand and exactingness toward oneself and others.

The wonderful features of the Leninist style of work find multifaceted embodiment in the activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his speeches and works. We all learn from Leonid Ilich a selfless attitude toward our duty to the party and people, exceptional industry and modesty, principle-mindedness, unity of word and deed, firmness and at the same time sensitivity toward people and their needs and requirements. The education of communists on the example of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's life and activity, their study and assimilation of the provisions and conclusions, advice and recommendations contained in his speeches and works must be constantly at the center of the party organizations' attention.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov pointed out that the achievements of exemplariness in communists is the main thing in improving their style of work. He noted that exemplariness is a perfectly specific concept which includes communist conviction, moral purity, a high degree of principle-mindedness and responsibility, irreproachable punctiliousness and the ability to resolve problems which arise creatively and efficiently without waiting for prompting "from above." Work on ensuring exemplariness must be based on concern for solid ideological-theoretical and military-professional training. It is important to constantly and persistently improve it and to master Lenin's theoretical heritage, new military knowledge and the very rich experience generated by daily practice. The materials and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress must be placed at the focus of the communists' all-round training in the forthcoming period.

Improvements in the style of work, the defense minister said in conclusion, are inconceivable without a further increase in the role of primary party organizations which are centers for ideological educational activity and ensure the union of the party's policy with the vital creativity of the masses and the successful fulfillment of prescribed tasks. He stressed that further improvements in the quality of the work of the General Staff and entire central apparatus of the Defense Ministry will be the best response to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Taking part in the conference's work were Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

KURKOTKIN ADDRESSES N. CAUCASUS CONFERENCE

LD141547 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jan 81 p 2

[Untitled report by "correspondent" A. Polyakov on North Caucasus Military District party conference]

[Text] A district party conference has been held. Lt Gen F. Ishenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate, delivered a report on the state of and measures for the further improvement of party political work on the solution of tasks of combat and political training and personnel instruction and education.

District Commander Col Gen V. Meretskov delivered a report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, "The Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990."

The reports and speeches delivered by delegates V. Gubkin, V. Zubov, V. Ulyanov, V. Chicherin and others examined in an exacting and businesslike manner questions of further improving the combat readiness of district units and subunits and revealed reserves for intensifying party influence on all aspects of the life and activity of the military collectives.

Army Gen S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, and I. Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostovskiy CPSU Obkom, spoke at the conference.

Taking part in the work of the conference were S. Medunov, first secretary of the Krasnodarskiy CPSU Kraykom; N. Grebenkin, instructor in the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; kraykom and obkom secretaries; and Col V. Instrunin, inspector of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.